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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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MISS MARIE E
WASHINGTON AVE
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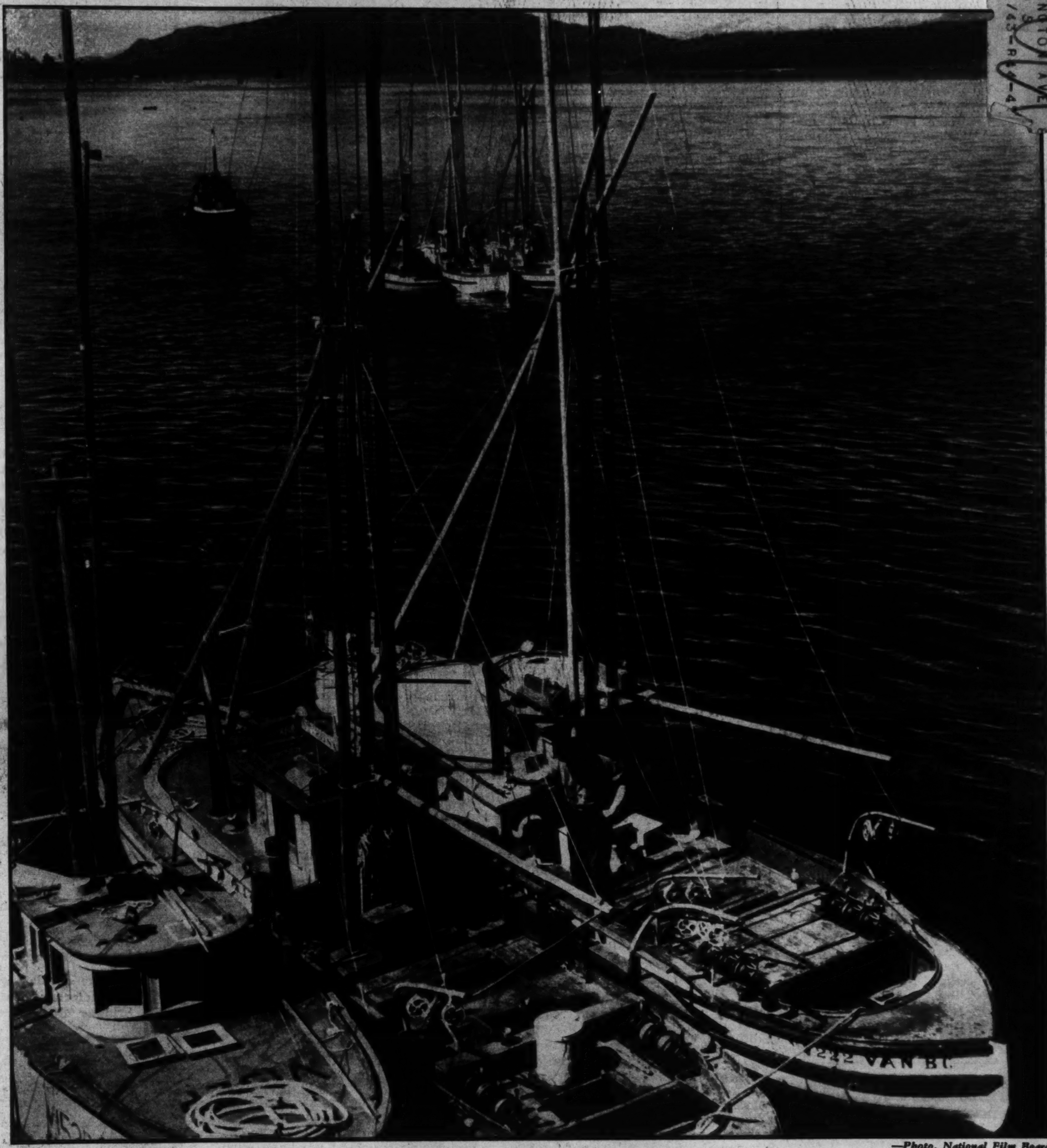
THE FRONT PAGE

Expenditure Must Be Cut

THE importance of Mr. Macdonnell's speech on the Budget on Friday of last week cannot be judged without reading it in Hansard; the daily press no longer attempts to give more than a scanty summary of even the most outstanding parliamentary utterances. It was not a long speech, and it was certainly not a heavy one; but it did occupy twenty columns and more of Hansard, and its value consists more in its general attitude than in its detailed criticisms.

For Mr. Macdonnell was genuinely trying to help the Government to do a better job — an object which has not been conspicuous in Opposition utterances for quite a number of years past, no matter from what party those utterances proceeded, but which is the proper object of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition at any time when there is no immediate prospect of putting the Government out of power and taking over its tasks. The present Government has been in power for a matter of ten years, during most of which it has been compelled by circumstances to exercise abnormal powers, impose abnormal restraints, and employ abnormal financing methods; and it is not surprising that it has come to regard all these things as slightly less abnormal than they are, and to be less anxious to get rid of them than a Government entering upon a tremendous postwar reconstruction task, involving the restoration of a freely functioning economic system of enterprise and risk, and of profit and loss, ought to be. Mr. Macdonnell was recalling to the minds of Mr. Ilsley and his colleagues that these things must be got rid of and as soon as possible, and that following the easier policy of tolerating them too long may easily make it impossible to get rid of them at all.

Mr. Macdonnell's points were really quite few and simple. We cannot go on increasing governmental debts indefinitely, because the lender will eventually refuse to lend, and when that happens the market price of all outstanding government securities will go down. We cannot go on collecting the present rate of taxes indefinitely, because industry and agriculture are no longer working for the government but for the open market, and cannot pay these taxes without getting an increase in their prices. But if we cannot go on borrowing as today and taxing as today, there is only one possible consequence; we must, as a nation, as a government, spend less. It is not enough for the Minister of Finance to be "deeply concerned" about expenditures, he must stop them wherever they can be stopped. And stopping them, in the case of a government, involves making up your mind quite a long time in advance as to when and where they are going to be stopped, and sticking to it. Government expenditures do not stop on the blowing of a whistle.



—Photo, National Film Board

This year British Columbia's world-largest salmon fishing fleet trolled and trapped a 200 per cent greater catch than in 1944. Eighty per cent of it goes overseas to help feed hungry Europe. See pages 4-5.

Manitoba Election

MANITOBA is not Saskatchewan. In Saskatchewan the C.C.F. lost little of its hold on the agriculturists by reason of its industrial tie-ups outside of that province, because Saskatchewan has little industry and its farmers cared nothing about the C.I.O. In Manitoba last week the C.C.F. did well in Winnipeg, one of the nation's great industrial centers, and completely failed to hold the rural communities. It has to be added that in Saskatchewan the C.C.F. was attacking an old and somewhat enfeebled one-party Government, too much tied in with the Government at Ottawa; in Manitoba it was attacking a young and vigorous Government composed of men of both the old anti-Socialist parties, and headed by one of the leading figures in our public life.

We do not think the C.C.F. need regard the Manitoba election as a major set-back, but we do think that it should impress upon the leaders the fact that a party completely dominated by trade-union elements cannot expect to get very far in a country in which small-holding agriculture is still the occupation of a vast, solid and very powerful element of the electorate. The ability of a Labor party to secure a majority of seats in the Parliament at Westminster does not hold out much assurance that a Labor party can do the same thing in Canada, which exports foodstuffs and forest products and not factory goods. The C.C.F. had better get back to the good old days before the C.I.O. unions began getting generous with political subscriptions.

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Victory Portfolio

THERE can be little doubt that the limited number of veteran war loan workers who will receive the presentation souvenir designed for them by the National War Finance Committee as a recognition of their services to the nation will value it highly and will be envied in the possession of it by their friends. It is a portfolio of reproductions of the various documents of surrender — Luneburg, Rheims, Berlin and Tokyo,—executed in offset lithograph along with photographs of the act of signing in each case.

The reproductions incidentally clear up a matter which was sadly garbled in the press cables. These documents were customarily made out in several versions in the languages of the nations chiefly interested in each case, and each version was signed by all the participants, but with the proviso always that only one, or sometimes two, of the texts (at

(*Continued on Page Three*)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Does Anti-Japanese Feeling Rest On Percentage of Population?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN your issue of October 13 on the Front Page you have an editorial entitled "Against Orientals".

In particular, you are mistaken when you say British Columbia is conducting a campaign against all orientals and all non-whites as such. The Chinese, the East Indians and the Negroes do not present a problem in British Columbia; their numbers are not increasing, and their pressure, social or economic, is not noticed in B. C. No move for their deportation has ever been publicly advocated to my knowledge.

On the whole issue, however, I do feel that responsible newspapers in Eastern Canada should not, as they appear to be doing, come out so dogmatically against the feelings of the citizens of B. C. It is all very well to be completely ideological and tolerant when the matter has no direct effect upon you whatever, but when it becomes one of immediate concern it is a distressing but, I think, true comment that our ideologies are somewhat toned down by the practicalities of the case.

In order to bring the matter on a fair basis, I wonder if, when stating your views as to the fairness, or unfairness, of the stand taken by the people of B. C., you would combine with those views a public appeal to the citizens of Toronto voluntarily to accept and settle in their midst the same proportion of Japanese with respect to the total population of Toronto as the pre-war Japanese population of Vancouver bore to the total population of Vancouver. Without being too precise you would then be called upon to absorb between 50,000 and 80,000. If public support in Toronto could be obtained for such a proposition, then you would have won over your humble servant.

C. C. I. MERRITT, M.P.
House of Commons, Ottawa, Ont.

Honor in the Flag

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM glad to have the support of Mr. Valentine in his letter published in your issue of October 13 that in the design of a flag there is a point of honor, it being the upper part next to the pole. I do not disagree with him that it would be proper that our flag should honor the French and British founders of Canada but I do say that the point of honor, the most prominent part, should be occupied by a distinctively Canadian symbol, if it is to be occupied at all. If this point of honor is occupied by the device of another state then it becomes the assertion of the superiority of that state and, consequently, the subordination of Canada. If Canada is considered as being less than sovereign then it would be proper that the device of the metropolitan power should be in this position but I feel sure that Mr. Valentine, if he agrees with me that Canada is sovereign, will say that Canada should occupy it.

The Scots considered the point of honor as being so important that in designing the Union Jack they insisted that their country should be given precedence over Ireland. And they have gone further than that, for in the British coat of arms, as used in Scotland, the first place is occupied by Scotland though elsewhere the first place is occupied by England. The example of self respect asserted by Scotland, admitted by Britain, should be followed in Canada by her insisting that this point of honor should be occupied in her flag by Canada, if it is to be occupied at all.

Ottawa, Ont. T. S. EWART

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A Confusion of Edwards

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN HIS interesting article on the Merchant Guilds of London, in the October 6 issue, Mr. Arthur Nettleton refers to Edward II as having been murdered at Corfe Castle in 978. He says "Exactly why this monarch is associated with the guilds is something of a mystery, for none of the institutions is of tenth century origin."

Neither was Edward II. The king murdered at Corfe Castle in 978 was Edward the Martyr. Edward II ruled from 1307 to 1327, when he was cruelly put to death in Berkeley Castle, in Gloucestershire, on the orders of his wife Isabella and her favorite, Mortimer.

In the reign of Edward I, according to the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," two ordinances were passed "requiring every citizen to be a member of some trade or mystery", and transferring "the right of election of corporate officers (including members of parliament) from the ward-representative to the trading companies. Henceforward, and for many years, the companies engrossed political and municipal power in the city of London."

No wonder they drank his health!

(Miss) MARY FORSTER MARTIN.
Hamilton, Ont.

Wheat Quota Policy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WILFRID EGGLESTON, in your September 29 issue overlooked the most important feature of the current Wheat Policy, namely, the Quota System.

Permit me to point out that every quarter section of cultivated land in the prairie provinces is catalogued as to ownership, name of grower, if rented, together with the wheat acreage sown on such quarter section in the basic year 1940.

With that as a starting point, there is issued to the grower a permit-book, which states specifically, that he will be permitted to deliver to the elevator not in excess of 14 bushels on 65 per cent of his 1940 basic acreage. If any additional quantities are to be delivered they will be accepted by the elevator solely at the discretion of the Wheat Board.

It is in this particular that the Wheat Policy of the Bennett government in the early thirties differs from the present policy. Under the Bennett policy no control whatever was exercised over the deliveries of wheat by the producer. Today, the Wheat Board has the power to take all or none of the wheat grown, if market conditions dictate either course. This is the crux of the Wheat Policy. If ever there should develop a cessation of export demand, the Wheat Board, after satisfying domestic requirements, can politely, or otherwise, tell the grower to keep the rest of his wheat on the farm.

In borrowing and adapting this system from our neighbors to the south, the government has solved its problem of wheat surpluses.

It is obvious therefore why Parliament and the public generally are not exercised over the dollar basic wheat price for the next five years. If an unwieldy surplus develops it will be due solely to inept management by the Wheat Board.

Milo, Alta. ARCH ALSTON

The Yugoslav Situation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I FEEL that the articles of Mr. Willson Woodside are assuming more and more the character of a campaign against the present régime in Yugoslavia. As they are based upon inaccurate assertions, they may have a disastrous effect upon the relief which the Allied Nations are giving so generously to the destitute peoples of Europe. I therefore feel compelled to refute as briefly as possible the allegations of Mr. Woodside.

In the first place, hundreds of thousands of people took part in the Movement of Liberation led by Marshal Tito. The number of persons in Yugoslavia who are indirectly connected with this Movement can be counted in millions. These most dynamic forces, under the present circumstances, are the best, in fact, the sole guarantee for the maintenance of order inside Yugoslavia and on her borders. If such forces were not active, zealously holding to their achievements and democratic principles, the present calm in the Balkan peninsula would have already given way to a state of chaos and disorder from the Danube to the Aëgean Sea. In my opinion it is a very important service which the present régime in Yugoslavia, without any military help from outside, is rendering to the cause of order and humanity in this most dangerous zone of Europe, and anyone fully conversant with present and past Balkan problems will readily admit it.

It is therefore, for the moment, of small importance whether some politician or other agrees, or disagrees, with the present situation in Yugoslavia; it is of even less importance if liberated prisoners of war fail to realize what changes have taken place inside my country during the struggle of the common people against enemy and traitorous forces more or less united against the nation.

As for the alleged "democracy limited", I shall cite the words of the well-known American writer, Louis Adamic: "Let's suppose that the United States was occupied by the Germans and Japanese for four years: that, prior to that, our country had been the scene of bitter antagonisms . . . that during the occupation a fierce resistance movement developed in the face of an overwhelming enemy military power supported by numerous quislings; that in the process of liberating the country, our national economy was largely destroyed; that we lost 10% of our population; that now there is widespread disease and poverty and much tenseness of spirit: would we have even the semblance of the Four Freedoms we now have?"

Yugoslav Legation PERO CABRIC
Ottawa, Ont. *Chargé d'Affaires of Yugoslavia.*

About the Flag

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. EWART suffers, as his letter in your issue of September 15 shows, from an inferiority complex, shared unfortunately by too many Canadians.

The Union Jack is the flag of the British Empire, and the whole is greater than the part, even though that part is Canada and, with its great assets, has the added honor of calling Mr. Ewart a citizen.

If Mr. Ewart is unable to visualize the vastness of the Empire and the tremendous place we occupy as a part thereof, he is perhaps to be more pitied than censured; until he tries to take from fellow-Canadians the flag we cherish.

S. SWAALMON (U.E.L.)
Halifax, N.S.

Feast For The Eyes In British Columbia Scenery

Mention British Columbia, and Easterners almost universally will speak of its equable climate. But the West Coast Province has many other attractions; for instance, it can lay claim to every variety of scenic beauty—snow-capped mountains, a coastline indented with great fiords and fringed with innumerable islands—rivers, forests and fertile farmlands. Inland are great lakes like Kootenay and Okanagan, while countless smaller, jewel-like ones lie scattered throughout the Selkirks and Rockies. The Province's famed scenic routes along the Columbia and the wild and picturesque Fraser Canyon have been frequently photographed. But other of British Columbia's beauty spots are perhaps less well-known to the average Easterner. Shown above is Mount Provost, near Duncan, B.C., on Vancouver Island. On its summit is a cairn to commemorate the dead of Great War I. Maple Bay (below), with Salt Spring Island in the background, also on the Island, is a favorite spot for sailing.

But no picture display would be complete without at least one photograph of Victoria's beautiful parks. That below shows one of the rustic bridges flooded with autumn sunlight in Beacon Hill Park.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

Berlin the English and Russian ones) would be binding. The cabled story made it appear that the Canadian representative at Tokyo signed in the wrong place, but failed entirely to make it clear that it was only in the non-effective Japanese version that this occurred; the English version here reproduced is strictly according to protocol. The entire portfolio is a fine example of the printing art.

Bumping Ceilings

CONCERNING the apparent intention of Parliament to grant to members of the House of Commons an increase of $2,000 in the annual sessional indemnity, tax free, we can only say that it exhibits an extraordinarily deficient sense of timing. At a moment when Mr. Donald Gordon is having the gravest difficulty in holding the price ceiling and preventing the start of a highly dangerous inflation, and when the chief force which he has to resist is the well-organized and popularly-supported demand of the most prosperous industrial unions for a thirty per cent increase in their per-hour wages, the members of the Commons seem to think fit to make to themselves a precisely similar demand, and to grant to themselves a precisely similar increase, about which Mr. Gordon and his Board can have nothing whatever to say.

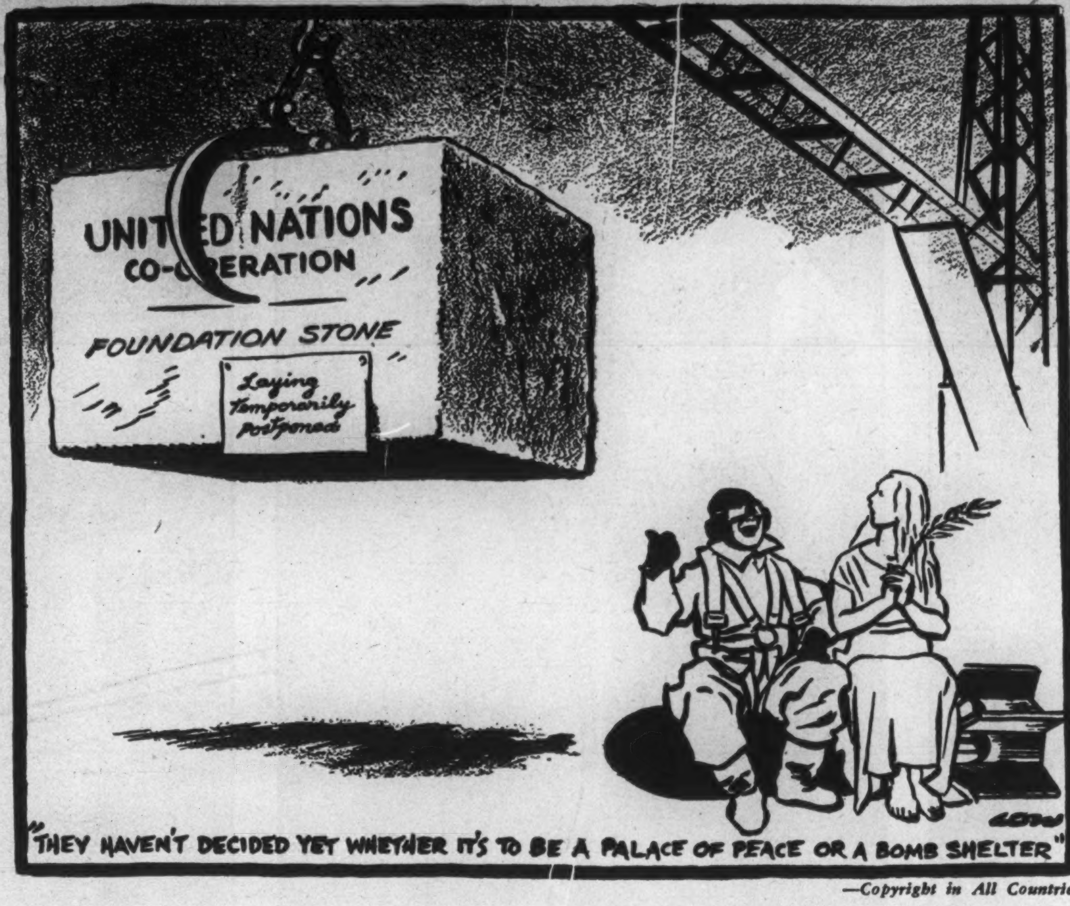
At any ordinary time we should take the view that the proper remuneration to be paid to members of Parliament is that sum which seems likely to attract the ablest and best-charactered body of candidates in the next election; in other words, the member of Parliament should get what a good member of Parliament is worth in, so to speak, the open market. But at the present moment nobody in Canada is getting a remuneration based on any such consideration. The policy of the Government, and of the nation, is that everybody should get as nearly as possible what he was getting before the war, *plus* any necessary increase due to war influences on the cost of living *and minus* whatever contribution the tax policy calls on him to make towards the cost of the war. The Government seems to intend, and the nation as a whole we think desires, that that policy shall be continued for some time longer, in order to avoid the inflationary boom and subsequent collapse which customarily follows a long and expensive war. The unwillingness of the elected rulers of the nation to submit to that policy for themselves gives the utmost possible encouragement to every other strong group in the country to refuse to submit also. And where we go from there goodness only knows.

The Universities

WE EXTEND to Mr. Drew our heartiest congratulations upon the character of his latest appointments to the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto. Mr. A. J. Kelly, K.C., will be an admirable successor to his father as a representative of the Roman Catholic part of the population, and Mr. Walter L. Gordon brings to the Board not only the special skills of a leading member of a famous firm of chartered accountants but also a notable devotion to the cause of truly "liberal" education.

We are sending to both gentlemen an off-print of an article by Dr. H. L. Stewart in *Culture*, the young and promising bilingual educational quarterly published under Roman Catholic auspices in the province of Quebec, but dealing with the problems of higher education all over Canada. Dr. Stewart is, as he has every right to be, profoundly alarmed at the changes which have taken place in the character of higher education in English-speaking Canada since the First World War, which he believes are seriously impairing the intellectual quality of Canadian university-trained men. Our own belief is that the lowering tendency of university standards set in even earlier, that it is due less to war and inter-war conditions than to the character of the current American philosophy, and that it will not be checked without a prolonged and vigorous effort in which the ablest and most liberal-minded men in both the academic profession and the university managements will have to collaborate, along with the authorities in charge of secondary school education.

One element in the temporary situation of the moment affords a great opportunity. The universities have far too many students. This gives them a splendid opportunity to rid themselves of part at least of that element whose only qualification is the willingness of their parents to pay the fees. It is true that with huge classes and small staffs the only test that can be applied is that of examination papers, and that this is not wholly satisfactory, but it is good enough to begin with and can be improved upon later.



"THEY HAVEN'T DECIDED YET WHETHER IT'S TO BE A PALACE OF PEACE OR A BOMB SHELTER"

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Nation and Flag

SURELY the opponents of the official recognition of a "Canadian" flag must see, if they will look at the matter with their brains and not their feelings, that it is fundamentally absurd for Nation A, which is so distinct from Nation B that it can be at peace when B is at war and at war when B is at peace, to insist that its flag and the flag of B are and must ever remain identical.

It is embarrassing to Great Britain to have Canada waving the British flag all over the place, when she does not admit British subjects to her territory except when and as she feels like it, does not recognize any authority in the British government to legislate for or impose taxes on her citizens, does not permit the armed forces of Britain to enter her territory except by special arrangement, and generally behaves exactly like what she is, namely a distinct nation "associated" with Britain under the same King.

A national flag is a symbol of sovereignty. The sovereignty of Canada is vested in the Canadian people, as the sovereignty of the United Kingdom is vested in the people of that Kingdom. They are not the same sovereignty. They do not need the same flag.

The Race Campaign

ELSEWHERE in this issue we print a letter from Col. Merritt, V. C., one passage in which compels us to hang our editorial head in considerable shame. It is perfectly true that no other province in Canada has attempted to make it any easier for the people of British Columbia to reconcile themselves to the continuance in Canada of persons of Japanese racial origin now in the country, by expressing any willingness to accept them as residents. It is equally true that many municipalities have done the opposite, by refusing to admit such persons when transported out of British Columbia by the Commission in charge of them, or by refusing them licenses to carry on the businesses to which they are accustomed.

On the other hand we suggest to Col. Merritt that an official pronouncement by a provincial Government is perhaps more than could be expected. The right to exclude British subjects of Japanese racial origin does not in ordinary circumstances rest with any provincial authority. The provinces have a right to legislate on immigration, but only in so far as their legislation does not contradict that of the Dominion; and this power has never yet been invoked to prevent British subjects, once admitted to the Dominion, from moving freely from one province to another. In wartime the Dominion has undertaken to control the movements even of British subjects, and has exercised that power with a certain amount of collaboration with provincial and municipal authorities; but it is a wartime power, and when the emergency period is over we can hardly imagine either the Dominion or any province seeking to legislate as to which British subjects of Canadian domicile (to use the present-day language) or which Canadian citizens (to use the language which will presumably be appropriate after the passing of the proposed Citizenship Act) shall reside in a given part of the Dominion and which shall not. Undertakings on the part of a provincial Government are therefore not called for in the circumstances; and we can assure Col. Merritt that we have done our best, and shall continue to do our best, to protest against the use of the municipal licensing power to discriminate against applicants on the sole ground of their racial origin, whether in Toronto, in Quebec or in New Westminster.

Col. Merritt, to his very great honor, has been absent from Canada for some years, while the staff of this periodical, chiefly for reasons of age and physical state, have remained at home. We think that we perhaps have a better idea of the connection between the present anti-Japanese campaign and the older and far more general anti-Oriental campaign than he has. A specifically anti-Japanese campaign was obviously impossible in Canada until after the dissolution of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, just as a specifically anti-Chinese campaign became impossible when Japan, by attacking the United States, made us an ally of China. But the organizations and personalities which were active against the Chinese some years ago are to a very great extent identical with those which are active against the Japanese today, and the arguments, with one sole exception, are the same. Hansard is full of them.

The exception, of course, is the argument from the Japanese atrocities in the war just ended. We do not propose to defend or belittle these atrocities. We merely point out that the Germans showed far more systematic and contrived cruelty than the Japanese, yet nobody suggests that persons of German racial origin be expelled from Canada. The difference in behavior between the two countries lies almost solely in the fact that the Japanese performed their atrocities freely upon the captured military forces of their enemies, thus including a number of Canadians among the victims, whereas the Germans with but few exceptions maintained a correct attitude towards Western military prisoners and committed their atrocities chiefly against Russians and civilians of Jewish, Polish, Czech and other races.

The Passing Show

FROM the London *Daily Telegraph*: "Canadians see in their new budget an abundant faith in the splendid future of their country." Reprinted here for the benefit of Canadians who may have overlooked what they see.

•

Recent headlines:

BRITISH BLAMED FOR PALESTINE
BRITAIN BLAMED BY DUTCH
RUSSIA BLAMES BRITAIN

Being the melancholy serial story of a Battered Lion who is given the role of a Reluctant Dragon and ends up by being a Sorry Goat.

•

Still doubting Hitler's fate, British officials now believe that he may have gone underground without the customary assistance of a professional mortician.

•

A group of pastors in Wales has been trying to find out why people prefer public houses to churches. Perhaps it is because sooner or later, in the case of the pub, someone yells: "Time, gentlemen, please."

•

Discipline Declined

A sturdy, solemn four-year-old
To discipline was cold,
And all too frequently refused
To do as he was told.
He took the trouble to explain
Unto his parents twain,
"I like to do the things I like
Then do them all again!"

And when he grows to be a man
He'll doubtless have a plan
To flout the Law and the Police
As often as he can,
To dodge his yearly income tax,
And surely he'll be lax
In filling out the questionnaires
Which come in fearsome stacks.

Or he will write a ream of verse
Disdaining, with a curse,
The rules and habits of the Art
Emotionally terse.
And lest all indications fail
This self-sufficient male
Will either be a famous man,
Or doing time in jail.

J. E. M.

•

As the war criminal trial gets nearer Goering is said to be considerably more depressed than his companions. This can be attributed to several reasons — he has more chins to keep up.

•

A recent report of a cattle sale in Ontario records the sale of a bull for $3,400. In the currency of tokens, it certainly looks like a lot of bull.

•

Now that the British Labor Government has made known its plans to take over the Bank of England, it would not surprise us to learn that the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street is beginning to see red.

•

A newspaper correspondent in the Pacific area describes many of the natives he encountered as being "incredibly primitive". It is even possible that many of them haven't the faintest idea how to jive.

•

Argentina's latest ruling triumvirate has expressed determination to "bring order out of chaos". By all accounts, they have a good supply of chaos on hand to bring the order out of.

To An Old Eraser

Now rest in peace, your labours done,
O worthy midget, censor stout;
You smote my errors one by one —
Forgive the scrib who wore you out!

K. M.

•

"What do you want in your new postwar house?" inquires a recent magazine article. We ask nothing more than a basement light which the family upstairs can't turn out just as we are in the critical stage of the furnace chores.

•

From a leftist editorial: "The income tax cut should be higher in the lower income bracket, and lower in the higher." I'll take the high road and you take the low.

•

An hotel management magazine says that in the hotels of tomorrow sponge rubber mattresses will replace the present steel coil spring variety. But we shall always carry memorable impressions of the good old days of yesteryear.

Record Salmon Run in B.C. Waters Provides

On the timbered shore of Bones Bay in the shadow of the Coast Range is this modern salmon fishing plant.

As the closing folds of the seine-net drag them slowly shipward, salmon swirl and circle frantically.

To hoist their salmon-heavy brailer from seine-net to ship's hold, these salmon fishermen have rigged up block and tackle.

By Margaret K. Zieman

Large fishing boats used in seine-netting, are a cross between a schooner and a tug—can cost up to $15,000.

IF a fish can have personality, then the salmon ranks as the No. 1 glamor catch of Canada's fishing industry. Certainly, its colorful life history has been given greater press coverage than the life story of many a popular movie star.

As a result, almost everyone—though he may be vague on the details—knows how salmon fight their way upstream against the current for distances of from 100 to 500 miles, drawn by an irresistible impulse to return to the place of their birth, there to perpetuate their kind.

Invariably these descriptions of the homing salmon are accompanied by a picture of a gigantic wild-eyed fish, marked by a determined "do or die" expression; its finny bulk arched in a contortionist's curve as it hurdles rapids, whirlpools and even cataracts in order to reach the placid waters of the lakes, where it spawns, then dies.

In the quiet lakes, the young "fry," when hatched, lead a halcyon life for a few months to, in some cases, over two years; depending on the kind of salmon, before descending the river to the sea; only to start the same mysterious homeward trek two years later, as part of this strange four-year cycle of birth and death.

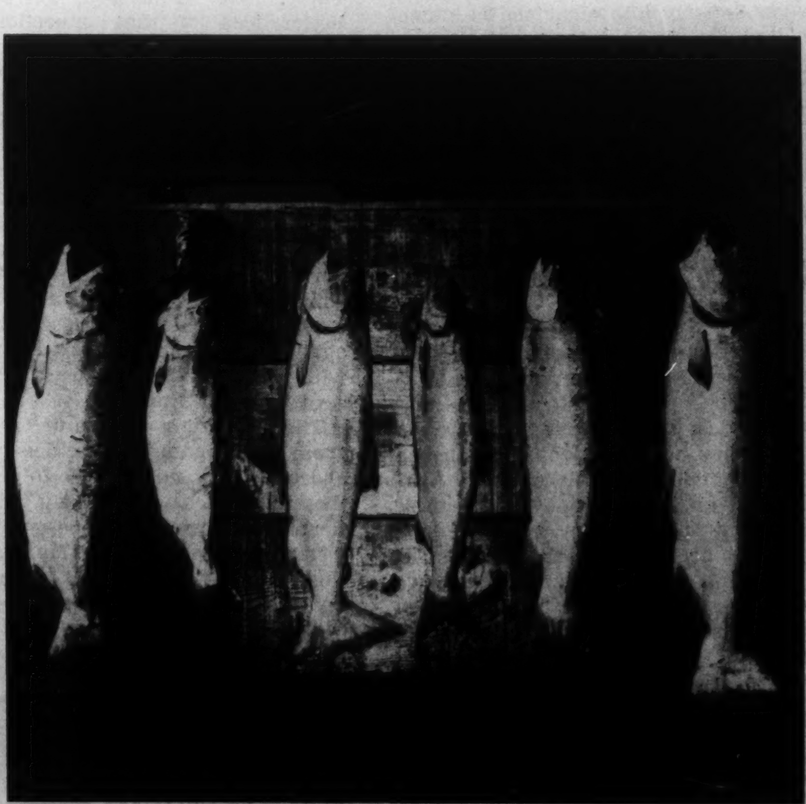
There's color and action here, as well as intriguing conjectures as to the why and wherefore of it all, but that lordly "Tyee" (the Indian name for "big shot") salmon who hogs the spotlight in most of these highly dramatic descriptions, is just one of five different kinds of salmon caught in British Columbia waters; and the other four constitute by far the greater proportion of the tremendous annual catch, which for the last five years has largely gone overseas to ease food shortages abroad.

How many of them could you name? What are their average weights? How do they catch the different kinds? Here are quiz questions to stump the experts. Sockeye, Cohoe—Are they just names on cans to you? It's well to remember that only the two game varieties, "Spring or Tyee, (also known as King salmon), and the Cohoe or Silver Salmon are caught on baited lines. These are the fish you see, either fresh or frozen, in the piece or sliced, in your butcher or fishmonger's display cases. The Tyee, of course, affords the best sport fishing, using light tackle, and this lordly King salmon may range from 30 to giants of 60 pounds. But for one sportsman who catches these fighting fish during the season in August, there are thousands who use trolling lines for the commercial catch of Cohoe salmon, which average nine or ten pounds. Trolling is done from small boats, with lines fastened to long poles extending from sides and stern. As many as twelve lines may be used at one time; the spoon hooks baited with herring or salmon skin. As the boat moves slowly, the spoon spins vigorously. When the fish strikes it is pulled in by a small powered winch.

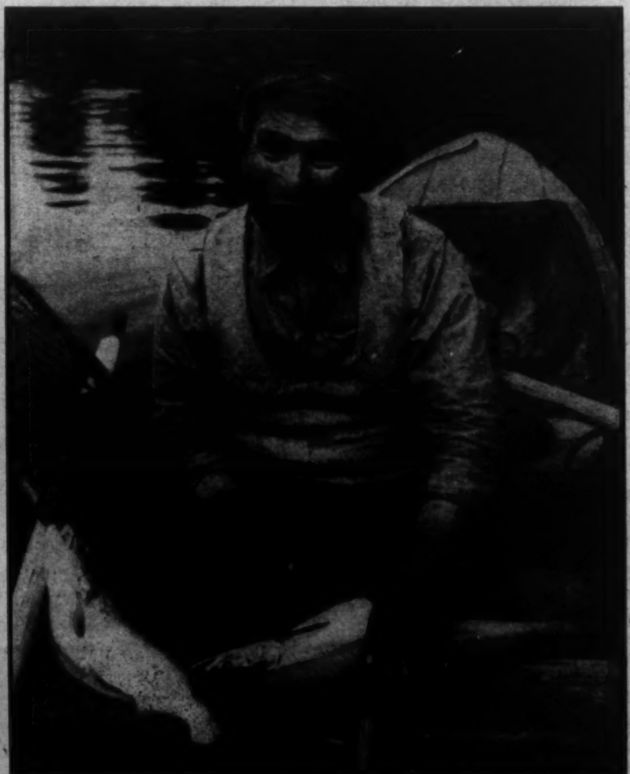
ALL salmon of course lay their eggs in fresh water, migrate to salt, and after a certain span, depending upon the species, make the homeward trek. The return of these huge shoals of salmon every July and August, passing from the Pacific through the Strait of Juan de Fuca to enter the Fraser and other British Columbia rivers to spawn, initiates the salmon fishing season and provides the province with a major industry employing 23,000 men and women.

Off Canada's west coast, when the fish are "running"

Broken by struggling salmon, these expensive nets of Irish linen twine must be constantly repaired.



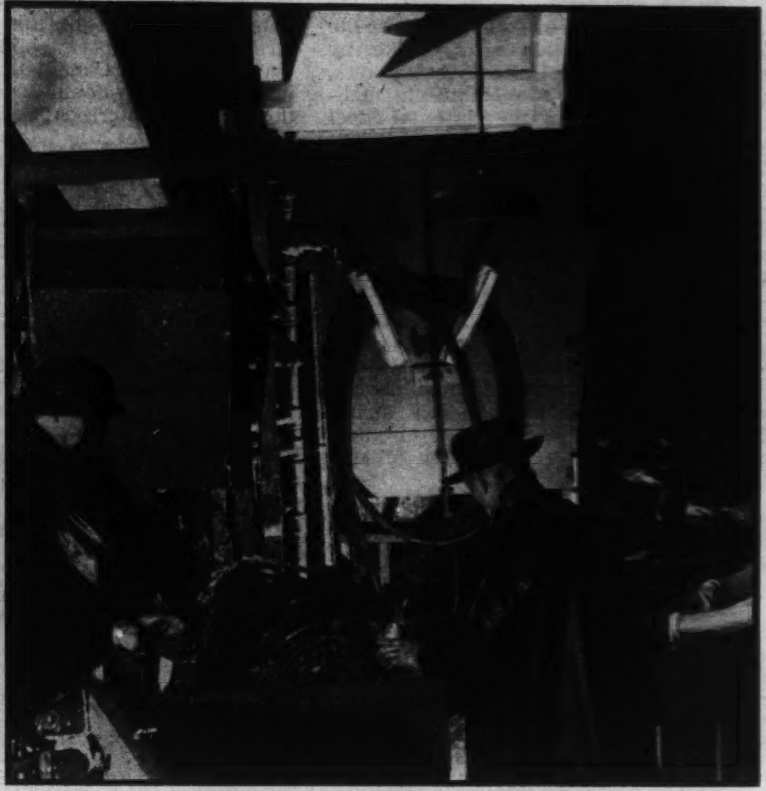
Pacific Coast salmon: (L. to R.) Chum, averaging 12½ pounds; Pink or Humpback, 4½; Cohoe, 10; Sockeye, 5; Steelhead, 6; Spring, 14 to 80.



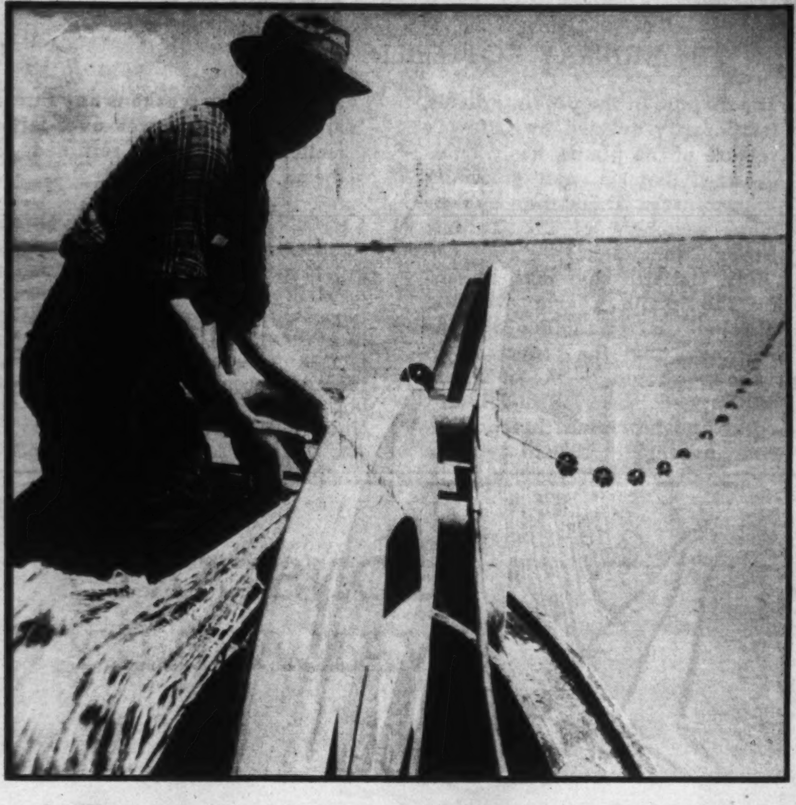
Sandy Timothy's Indian ancestors salmon fished in B.C. waters long before the white man came.

Miracle of Fishes To Help Feed Hungry Europe

At the cannery wharfs the fish are unloaded into conveyors or barges.



Chinese at B.C. Packers' Namu plant work on the "Iron Chink," which cuts off the heads and tails, then cleans the salmon.



A gill-net is paid out from a reel on the stern of a boat and forms a vertical obstruction, enmeshing and holding the salmon by his gills.

and in the mouth of the Fraser River, the greatest percentage of the catch are taken in nets, either gill or seine. The Sockeye, or choicest red canned salmon, are always caught in this way. Fishing is regulated during the season by agreement between the United States and Canada, so as not to deplete the run to the spawning grounds.

THE Sockeye, running from five to eight pounds, are the most valuable commercial catch. They spawn in lakes farthest from tidewater and their firm flesh and rich oil, which make them the choicest of food, are nature's means of fortifying them for their terrific battle against cataracts and whirlpools. Sockeye "run" on a four-year cycle—those caught in 1945 were spawned in 1941.

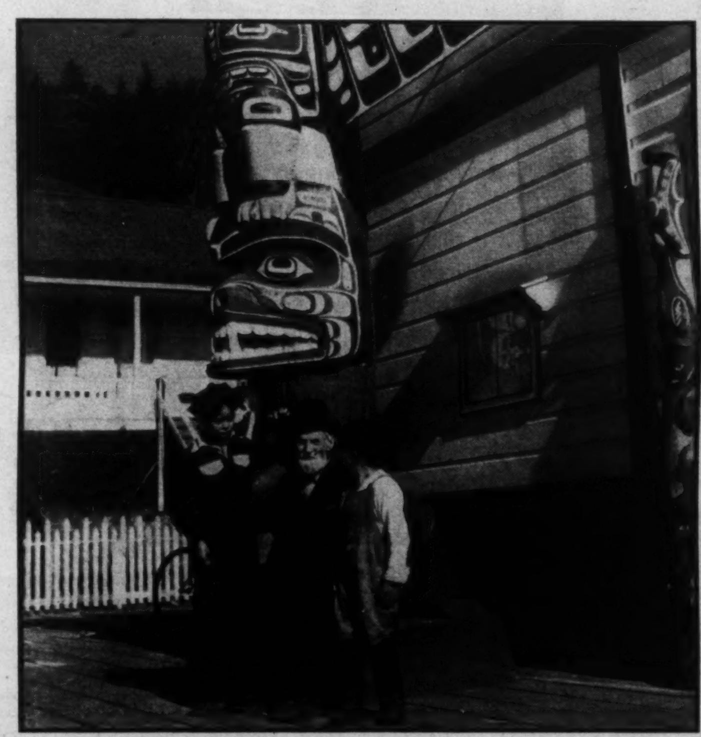
On the other hand, the lowly Pink salmon, whose young do not remain in fresh water for any length of time (so that these fish have little of the homing instinct) run every two years. These fish, averaging only around four pounds, provide a never-failing and abundant harvest. In the early eighties they were once so thick in the Fraser River at spawning time they impeded the passage of vessels.

Gill-netting is today the most general method of commercial fishing, for it offers most return to the individual fisherman for the amount of capital involved. Such a net costs around $400 and can be operated by one man from a small gas-powered boat. The net is paid out from a reel on the stern of the boat, and hangs down from the surface of the water, much as a wire fence stands up from the ground. It is held in position by cedar floats attached to the top and by a line of lead weights at the bottom. Gill-nets are made of linen twine, so knit in diamond-shaped meshes that the fish cannot pass through. Swimming against the current as they proceed up the river, the fish strike the net before they see it and their heads become entangled in the openings. Boats from the canneries meet these small gill-netting boats in midstream, chug back to the cannery overlooking the river and give up their loot to the system of belts and pulleys leading to cleaning, canning and cooking machinery.

Seine-netting accounts for still more of the catch (a seine net may bring up 5,000 fish at one time), but since it requires more hands and more expensive boats, nets and gear, fewer seine-netting licences are issued. Operated from large power boats, a purse seine (1800 feet long, 150 feet deep) is let out in a large circle surrounding a school of fish. Like the gill net it is weighted at the bottom with lead, supported at the top by corks. When sufficient fish are enclosed, the bottom of the net is closed or "pursed" by means of a rope running through large iron rings attached to the bottom of the net. The net is then pulled in close to the boat and the fish are "brailed" from the net into the hold by scoops operated by power or hand.

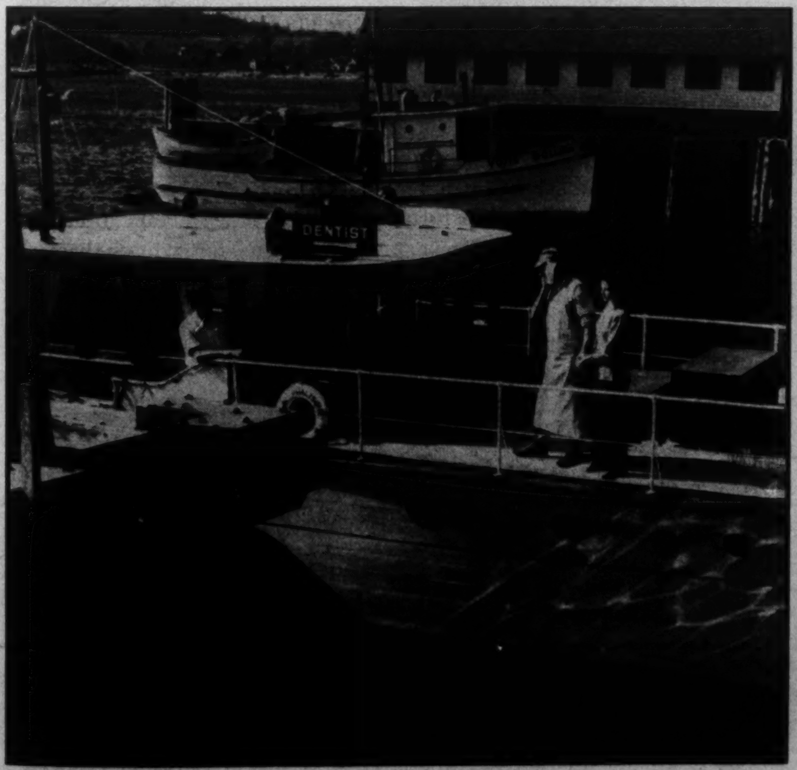
When the fish are running, B.C. fishermen work round the clock. The Province's twenty canneries operate day and night to clean, cook and can the salmon in 24 hours from the time it leaves the water. Waste becomes fish oil, fertilizer and cattle feed.

This year British Columbia's professional fishing fleet, largest in the world, trolled and trapped a 200 per cent greater catch than in 1944. Eighty per cent of this year's catch or more than 1½ million 48-pound cases will, as in war years, continue to be shipped to the United Kingdom, from whence it will go to help ease Europe's dire food shortage. If you're lucky you may get some of the rest that reaches your grocer's shelves.

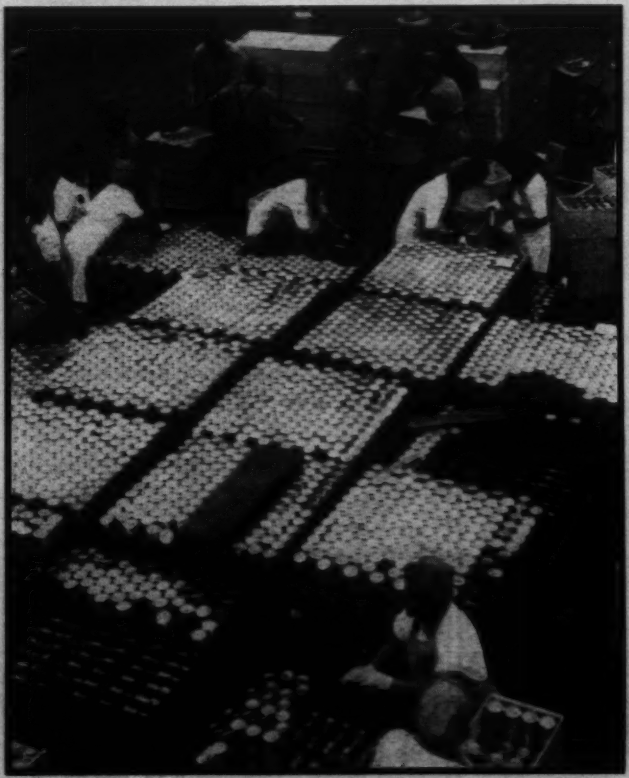


Beside Alert Bay's historic totem pole sits ex-salmon fisherman, Louis Thvot, B.C.'s oldest inhabitant, at 108 years.

National Film Board Photos By John Mailer



This unorthodox dentist has a sea-going power-driven office, in order to serve fishermen, isolated at points along the coast.



At B.C. Packers' Namu plant Bella Bella Indian girls pack the canned salmon for shipment overseas.

To trace salmon movements, government inspectors of the Fishery Research Board tag 10,000 fish a season.

Will the Seizure Avert the Packers Strike?

By MURRAY COTTERILL

The dispute in the packing plants, temporarily averted by Ottawa's seizure of the plants, has a background that is not generally known, says this labor spokesman, secretary of the Toronto Labor Council.

Mr. Cotterill says that, in seizin the plants, Labor Minister Mitchell is strengthening the argument that the Federal Government should be the authority over peacetime industrial disputes and he claims that provincial government silence over the seizure action weakens any future argument that power over labor matters should be returned to them.

WHEN Labor Minister Mitchell takes over plants of Canada's big three packing concerns as fast as strike votes are held by the employees, that is something really new in government conciliation. The Minister has brought into public prominence a comparatively new, war-born Canadian labor union, the United Packinghouse Workers of America. His action may decide whether provincial or federal governments shall be the future authority in the industrial relations field.

This isn't the first time that plants have been seized by Ottawa in order that industrial strife could be quelled. The first was early in the war when, following a strike by members of the United Steelworkers, Ottawa seized the Hamilton shell-making plant of the National Steel Car Company. More recently, when members of the same union walked out of the American Can Company's Vancouver plant and loss of the B.C. salmon catch threatened, similar government seizure ended the walkout.

In both these and other cases, the seizure action was taken *following* a walkout and *following* an impasse in direct employer-union negotiations. But in the current packinghouse case, Ottawa acted *before* a strike broke out and before employer-union negotiations had completely broken down.

Background

To understand the background of the packinghouse dispute, it is necessary first to understand the history of labor-management relations in the industry. Within recent years this requires knowledge of the employees' major union, the United Packinghouse Workers of America.

There were packing plant strikes just after the last war but they were quelled fairly easily. The principle of organization into craft rather than industrial units favored by labor at that time actually aided the employers. Except for odd outbreaks, the idea of widespread unionism lay quiescent during the boom and the depression.

By 1931 three large chains had captured the lion's share of the Canadian business — Canada Packers, Swift-Canadian and Burns. On the labor side, the Trades and Labor Congress (Canada's A.F. of L. Centre) had managed to establish a degree of organization in several western plants, but it had never been successful in establishing collective bargaining with any of the big three in any of their key Winnipeg and Toronto plants. Various forms of company-sponsored "shop committees" and what the unions call "company unions" provided the machinery for employer-employee contact.

Early in 1941, a new element entered the picture. The C.I.O.'s newly-formed "Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee" called on C. H. Millard of Toronto to head up organization within the Canadian industry. Millard, now National Director of the United Steelworkers of America, was the first president of the Oshawa auto union which set off C.I.O. organization in this country, later became Canadian Director of that union and then C.I.O. representative in the Dominion. Following the merger of the Canadian C.I.O and national industrial unions into the present Canadian Congress of Labor, he was placed in charge of organization in steel, packinghouse and several other then unorganized industries.

Millard chose a young Toronto man, experienced in unionism and well-known in the Ontario C.C.F. youth movement, Fred Dowling, as his packinghouse organizer. It turned out to be a good choice. Using the aggressive organizing tactics for which Millard and his associates are now noted — or notorious from another point of view—the P.W.O.C. managed to establish organization in the key Toronto plant of Canada Packers.

Progress

By 1942 the P.W.O.C. won a government vote in the Toronto Canada Packers, had chartered locals in Winnipeg and several other western cities and had won over some of the previously organized A. F. of L. unions. The "Organizing Committee" period finally ended and the packinghouse workers having set up a self-governing international union, Millard bowed out of the picture to take up full-time direction of the steel union. Dowling was elected as Canadian head of the new organization.

By 1944, collective bargaining had been established in most plants of the big three chains and in many independents. The unionists moved for "master agreements" with the big three in place of the individual plant contracts signed up until then. Company refusal brought the threat of strike. This threat was solidly backed by an irritable Canadian Congress which was coincidentally in convention just at the critical moment.

Labor Minister Mitchell named Mr. Justice Richards of Winnipeg as a Special Commissioner and directed the employers and union to resume negotiations under his direction.

The result of this conciliation was a compromise. The union didn't get its "master agreements" with the three big companies. It did get a group of "standard clauses" which were inserted in each plant agreement. Furthermore all Eastern agreements with each firm were set for expiry on the same day in 1945 and all western agreements set for expiry a bit later. It was agreed that an "earnest attempt" would be made by all parties to negotiate a directly satisfactory settlement between July 15 and September 15, of this present year. There was no wage issue and the union security problem, now proving to be the stumbling block in Windsor, Guelph, etc., was settled by means of "maintenance of membership" clauses (a formula whereby union members must remain members for the life of the agreement) and a dues checkoff.

The problem this time is, therefore, merely the postponed issue of the 1944 dispute. The union claims that the separate agreement plan

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CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA

hasn't worked out satisfactorily because of the comparative powerlessness of local plant managements' insisting that all grievances be routed right up to the top if necessary.

In addition there is a wage demand—something which wasn't present in 1944. The workers want a reduction in hours from 48 to 40 and an increase in wages of some 30%. This would mean about 15c an hour on the average labor rate.

The companies claim that the margin of profit in the packing industry doesn't permit such a scale. The unions counterclaim that they can prove from the companies' own financial statements that the pay boost can be guaranteed without any increase in prices.

Wage Difference

The big pay aggravation is the difference between Canadian and U.S. wage scales. Canadian pay averages 20c an hour less than American wartime rates. To make things worse the U.S. concerns, which operate under master pacts, have just agreed within the last week to an additional 17c an hour which would make the differential 37c! In addition the U.S. packinghouse workers get a 7c per hour extra allowance out of which they are expected to pay for special clothes, tools, sharpening of knives, etc.

The instability of the situation is heightened because the union feels it can't afford to postpone final settlements for another year. The workers are quite aware that this may be the last time when they will have the bargaining power which comes from a labor shortage and a clamoring market. Avoiding the mistake which other unions have sometimes made, the Packinghouse Workers have established a very close contact with the farmers' organizations on the ground that both groups have a common enemy in the big packers. This means that, in the event of a strike, any attempt to line up the farm groups against the union will not be overly-successful.

There are factors making for a peaceful settlement. The recent walkout of Canada Packers workers was not an officially sponsored affair, the union leaders having always shown themselves willing to negotiate if at all possible. That same walkout, however, did show the companies that the employees are solidly organized and quite capable of backing up any strike vote with effective action and this will therefore discourage dangerous "holding out" on the management side. What is more, there seems to be considerable satisfaction over the appointment of Mr. Justice Richards as arbitrator once again.

Popular Move

In intervening so definitely in this dispute Labor Minister Mitchell has apparently made a popular move. It should be remembered, though, that the mere fact of government control does not, of itself, mean that a breakdown of negotiations isn't possible. There is no law which can make an employer happy about a wage increase nor is there any law which can effectively stop a strike in a solidly organized industry. Government seizure has worked in the past because of the war emergency and because many workers frankly prefer government ownership to private ownership. It would be unfortunate, therefore, if the "seizure before strike" formula merely stiffens the status quo, lets the whole situation boil over and thereby ruins its future effectiveness.

The apparently approving silence of provincial labor departments in the Mitchell move has another and larger significance. It tacitly admits that the federal authority is the authority which should take action in such a major dispute. This weakens any future arguments for peacetime return of labor jurisdiction to provincial authority. Mr. Mitchell is also up against the embarrassing fact that, while he has seized packing plants without a request from the union in order to prevent a dispute, he is reluctant to take similar action in other plants when requested by the unions and where strikes are actually in progress.

• •

TOURISTS, ARMED

THE tourist business in the Pacific reached its peak this month, when thousands of Americans began dropping in on Japan by plane and ship to see the sights. Maybe this travel boom doesn't please the Japs, who have been a bit exclusive up to now. Still, they started it. People who go visiting other people's countries, disturbing other peoples, making free with their freedom and eating them out of house and home have to expect visitors to return.

L. H. K. in *The N.Y. Times*

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MODERNIZED EQUIPMENT TO CUT POSTWAR COSTS

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Lack of Our Dollars Will Limit Britain's Imports from Canada

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

ONE of the major postwar problems on which Ottawa will be actively gnawing for many months is to maintain a high flow of Canadian products to the United Kingdom in the face of a threatened shortage of Canadian dollars in London. The official proposals of Britain have not yet been received. Lord Keynes held some preliminary discussions here on his way to Washington, but will not be in a position to talk turkey with the Government here until he knows what Washington is prepared to do. Canada represents one phase only of the whole larger North American market situation.

There is no doubt that for several years Britain is going to find it very difficult to obtain sufficient Canadian dollars to make the purchases in this country which her own needs would otherwise dictate. This is only part of her larger problem of finding any kind of foreign exchange, but it is the phase which immediately concerns the officials here.

Canada's direct purchases of goods from the United Kingdom before the war always fell far short of Britain's purchases of Canadian commodities, but the difference could usually be made up without too much difficulty from such sources as the receipt of Canadian dollars as interest on British investments here, British shipping services employed by Canada, insurance, imports of such commodities as tin and rubber from British empire sources which could be paid for in London instead of Malaya.

Britain's Canadian Dollars

During the war a series of special provisions were made to ensure that Britain's needs of Canadian goods and services should never be restricted by a shortage of exchange. The series of financial aids which began in 1939 and ended up with Mutual Aid are too well known by now to need more than a passing reference. There was another important indirect means by which Britain came into possession of Canadian dollars. That was payments made by Canada for food, accommodation, military supplies, etc., on behalf of Canadian forces in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

During the war this combination of sources added up to very large figures and assured Britain that her needs in this country would never be limited by shortage of Canadian dollars. The item of "Payments by Canadian forces" overseas reached a peak in 1944-45 of $1,282 millions. When you add to that sums advanced under Mutual Aid ($719 millions in 1944-45) you have in excess of $2 billions in a single year which Britain was able to employ in obtaining Canadian exports, over and above the normal sources, represented by British exports to Canada, receipts for freight services, interest and dividends on investments, and so on.

These figures are quoted to illustrate the very sharp adjustment which Britain is now called upon to make in terms of acquiring Canadian goods and services in the next two or three years. Mutual Aid ended on September 2, 1945, thus cutting off credits which had been running over $700 millions annually. The payments by Canadian forces overseas are falling more gradually, as Canadian troops and other services are being withdrawn from Britain and the continent.

But it has been announced that by next April all Canadian forces except occupation troops will be home again in Canada. That means the end of a source which, as stated above, provided Britain in one year 1944-45 with no less than $1,282 millions in Canadian dollar credits which could be used to buy goods and services here. Thus in a period of about twelve months Britain's Canadian dollar credits will have fallen by two billions and will be down to a figure lower than before the war started. (Britain has lost $40 millions annually through repatriation of Canadian securities and another large annual sum in loss of receipts for payments for the use of British shipping.)

Of course Britain's requirements in Canada have also fallen quite sharply with the end of hostilities. The biggest single item of her purchases in Canada was munitions and military supplies, the need of which has ended. But she badly needs food, lumber, and other commodities from Canada, and will be hard put to it for a while to find Canadian dollars for even her most urgent needs.

One of the obvious ways to provide Britain with a larger supply of Canadian exchange would be to increase our purchases of British goods and services. But this is not so easy as it sounds. It will be some time before Britain has much in the way of export surpluses to sell. Canada will have to consider the effect of enlarged imports on domestic industry.

In many respects Britain is at a considerable disadvantage in selling in Canada as compared with the United States. This is a very old theme, but time does not weaken the force which inclines Canadians to buy from the United States rather than the United Kingdom, other things being equal. Indeed, even over a fairly high tariff wall we continue to buy certain lines from the United States. Their advantages lie not only in proximity, in branch plants and offices, in the fact that they produce a North American commodity suited or built for our needs. There is in addition the very powerful factor of advertising, which we absorb in Canadian and American magazines and on the American radio.

Affects Exports to Britain

Britain's actual and prospective shortage of Canadian dollars is already beginning to have some effect on our shipments to Britain. The cancellation and then the partial restoration of shipments of newsprint was widely publicized, but there have been other significant cancellations and refusals of import permits into Britain which have not seen the light of day. It seems quite clear that Britain does not intend to go into debt in any big way to obtain imports. She has to husband her slender resources of foreign exchange, and will strictly limit imports to the high priority items. This will immediately be felt by Canadian exporters.

During the war the finding of markets was the least of the Canadian producers' headaches, but it is already worrying numerous Canadian producers of other than highly essential commodities which formerly sold in some bulk in Britain. In order to work herself out of her current position, Britain will buy abroad as little as possible, and what she does buy will run to foods and raw materials rather than finished products, so far as possible. She will buy in the nearest, cheapest market. Moreover, she will use her buying power as a lever to place her own exports. These things will not make the position of the Canadian exporter any easier.

All these factors are being studied by the Canadian Government, and when Lord Keynes returns to Ottawa with some specific proposals to tide Britain over the next two or three most difficult years, he can expect an attentive reception. Both the ministry and the high administrative officials here appreciate the need of providing some transition aid to Britain which will ease the tremendous shock caused by the sudden loss of Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid, plus the large sums which Britain was obtaining because of the payments respecting North American forces on the other side of the Atlantic. It looks like a safe prediction that some device will be discovered which will do in these postwar years what was done after 1939 by a series of arrangements leading finally up to Mutual Aid.

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We said they were great men . . . the flower of Canada's manhood. Remember, they went to fight for our freedom?

Now they have returned . . . VICTORIOUS! They gave so much for us. Will we make sacrifices for them? Sacrifices that will provide the money to finance their re-establishment in civilian life. YES! YES! YES! And that chorus will swell and resound the length and breadth of Canada.

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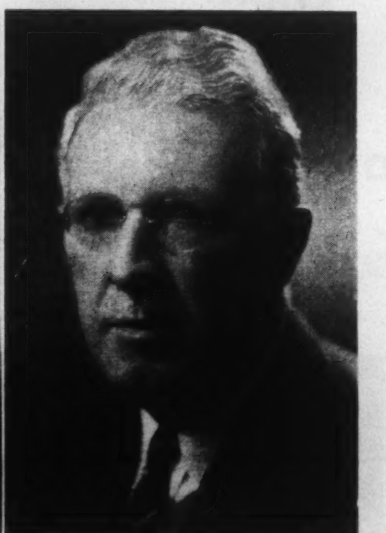


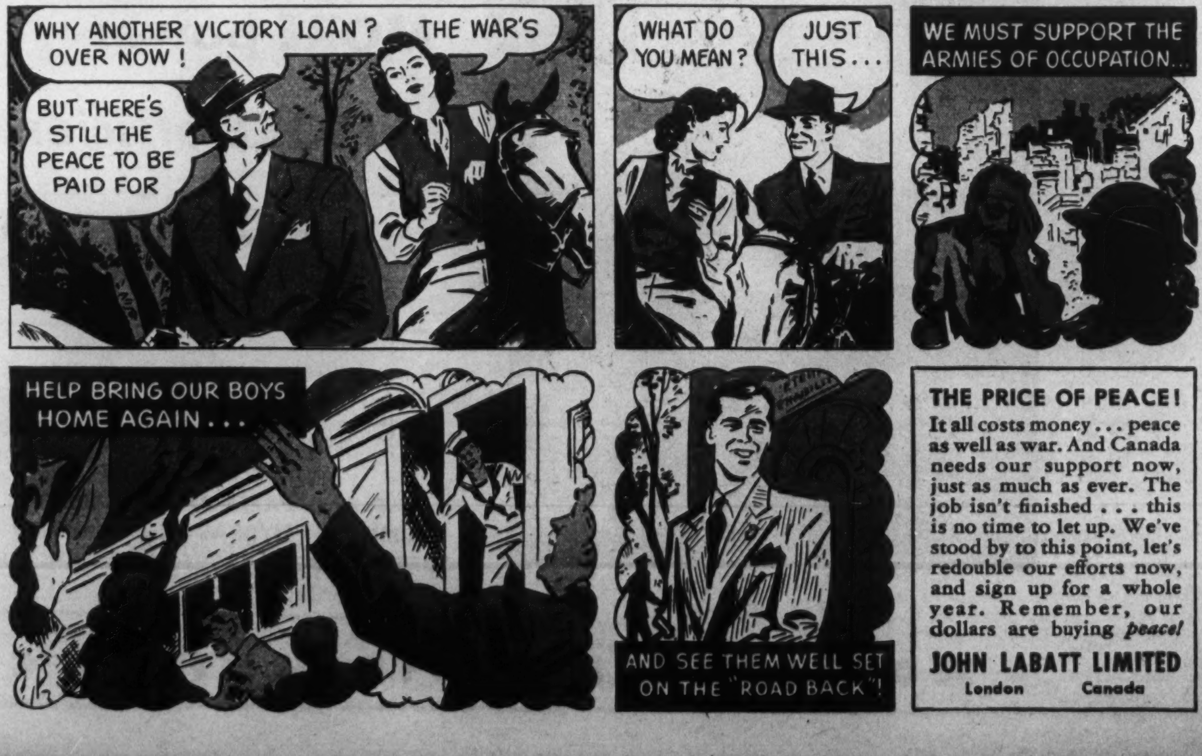
Howard L. Walker

J. William Horsey, President, has announced, on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dominion Stores Limited, the election of the Hon. Lucien Moraud, K.C., and Howard L. Walker to the Directorate of the Company.

The Hon. Lucien Moraud, K.C., is a member of the Senate of Canada, Director of the Bank of Montreal and other Canadian financial institutions.

Mr. Howard L. Walker is President of Canadian Food Products which includes, as subsidiaries, many well known Canadian food companies. *

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ? By Ti-Jos No. 89


WHY ANOTHER VICTORY LOAN ? THE WAR'S OVER NOW !
BUT THERE'S STILL THE PEACE TO BE PAID FOR
WHAT DO YOU MEAN?
JUST THIS...
WE MUST SUPPORT THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION...
HELP BRING OUR BOYS HOME AGAIN...
AND SEE THEM WELL SET ON THE "ROAD BACK"!

THE PRICE OF PEACE!

It all costs money . . . peace as well as war. And Canada needs our support now, just as much as ever. The job isn't finished . . . this is no time to let up. We've stood by to this point, let's redouble our efforts now, and sign up for a whole year. Remember, our dollars are buying *peace!*

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

They "Roll the Bones" For Something to Do

By DUNCAN WEBB

In the streets behind Piccadilly Circus and Charing Cross Road big money changes hands in a matter of seconds. A group of G. I's saunters along a side street and suddenly a poker game is in progress; currency, whisky, jewellery, American cigarettes, all go to the highest bidder. Clubs, to which you must be introduced, play for terrific stakes.

"There is nothing to do," said one soldier "and if we gamble, at least we know where our money has gone".

London.

TODAY there's a new London—a London of gambling schools on the pavements; secret markets where thousands of pounds change hands in currency deals; where the best blends of whisky are bought by men in uniform at prices which make last week's black market seem childish.

It is a London of big money. Within shouting distance of the spot where Eros may soon stand again, I saw a man pull out a fistful of £1 notes. There must have been 300.

On the corners of the Soho streets, Charing Cross Road, Old Compton Street, Frith Street, Dean Street, can be seen the men home from the war. Most of them are still serving. Many are in civilian clothes, wearing the King's Badge.

They talk. They stand. They drift. Soon there is a hushed murmur in the middle of one of the side streets.

A group of four, six or ten are crouching over the bones. The dice are thrown, and someone has lost £5 or $20.

They may play poker. Soon there is as much as £40, £50, £60 in the kitty. One night recently I saw more than £100 change hands in 40 minutes.

Watching for Policemen

Pickets were placed at the ends of the streets to look for the plain clothes policemen known to the gamblers.

One Negro lost badly and quickly. He calmly took off a diamond ring and pledged it to his credit.

Another shoot of "them thar bones," and he collected £22, some in English notes, some in American dollars, a few guilders and marks.

So the game went on till opening time, when some had to borrow enough with which to buy a drink, and others had enough to "git around to —," where they knew they could buy good whisky at anything from £3 upwards a bottle.

In the evening the blacketeers appear under the lights of Denman Street. The real blacketeers are civilians. Their accents show that they have come from Newcastle, Glasgow, Belfast—even Canada.

Between the groups of Servicemen and loitering women they stroll up and down, quietly murmuring bids for American dollars, or offers for jewellery, or asking prices for goods which they are hawking with them.

The prices always vary with the urgency of the demand. Last night I saw one civilian offer at a rate of one English pound for two U.S. dollars. He was a little late, for only a few minutes previously an American soldier bought $20 for £5.

Name Your Price

While I was standing there a civilian approached me.

"Wadyer want, Bud?" he asked. "Dollars, francs or guilders?"

Before I could reply, he pulled from his inside coat pocket a large bundle of French francs.

"Ere yar," he exclaimed, "22,000 francs. What's yer price?"

While this was going on runners were clipping up and down the street against highest offers for cartons of American cigarettes.

Beside me stood another civilian talking to three Servicemen. He bought a ring of two rubies and a diamond set in gold. How much he paid for it I could not tell, but it was probably more than £100.

Another American soldier was publicly showing a solitaire diamond ring. He was offered £120.

"Not me," he exclaimed. "Last week I lost 3,000 bucks at poker and dice, and this is all I've got left to take me home."

You hear the most fantastic stories.

"I've just come back from India and a rajah gave me this brooch."

"These cigarette lighters? Why, the Germans gave 'em to us out of gratitude."

"See this lighter? A dying Jerry gave it to me. I gave the jerk a smoke from my last cigarette."

Above us on almost every floor of the six-storey buildings jive-bands, jazz-bands blare dance music in the "clubs" which spring up overnight.

You cannot join these clubs easily. Some of them are run by colored men and a colored man must introduce you.

If you go deeper into Soho you will find the more sinister clubs where they talk about "double grands" and "thous.," and the gold that is really gold and not merely paper money.

While walking around I met a soldier who, two nights ago, had cleaned up about $200 in an hour just by buying and selling.

Waiting to Get Home

Now he was broke to the wide.

I asked him why.

"Look at it this way," he said. "We come here with plenty of money we have saved while being abroad. We're just waiting to get back home. What is there to do?

"We can go to the movies. We can drink in public houses. They all close early. Then we just walk around with nothing to do.

"There are many ways in which we can be robbed in any city. If we gamble, then at least we know where our money's gone."

A group of disconsolate-looking G.I.s walked up Great Windmill Street. They were making for the special buses which London Transport lays on for American soldiers who cannot otherwise get to their hostels.

And when a G.I. cannot get other transport, and still wants to get to bed, he is tired—and broke.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

A Strictly Amateur Discussion Of the Incorrigible Human Id

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AS everyone knows who reads the literature of the subject. Psychiatry has its own special language which expands so rapidly that the general public, no matter how hard it tries to keep up, is always left panting in the rear. As quickly as the public adopts a psychological pass-word the department moves on to something else. Thus no self-respecting psychiatrist today would employ such an expression as "inferiority complex", which has now passed into the public domain and is bandied about by everybody, including a great many people who haven't the faintest idea what it means but understand exactly how it feels.

The Id however is still holding its own as good acceptable psychologese, even in advanced psychiatric discussion. These discussions, however, throw no light on the actual meaning of the Id which, all by itself, suggests a solution of a cross-word puzzle or perhaps some mythical Celtic creature invented by Lord Dunsany. It might also represent the psychologist's pet name for the libido, except that psychologists don't employ pet names, their tendency being to expand four letter words to polysyllables or even paragraphs. Certainly they would never reduce a good six letter word to two.

I had been puzzling for some months over the question when last summer I ran across a magazine article devoted entirely to an explanation of the Id. The article unfortunately was written entirely in psychologese which hadn't been done into English, so that reading it was a little like trying to master something in the original Urdu without a dictionary. In the end I put it aside thinking I would come back to it when I felt a little brighter. But in the meantime the rain kept up and someone used the article to light the fire.

STILL stalking the Id, I recently came on an explanation written in plain English terms of Psychology for the Millions. The Id, it seems, is just the reservoir of our original biological or pleasure drives, the primordial jungle underlying the Ego, which in turn is (or should be) regulated by the Super Ego or Conscience on the next higher level. Thus the unhappy Ego, threatened from below and regulated from above, is caught in a sort of triple squeeze play engineered by the Id, the Super Ego and the Environment.

This apparently accounts for our current human predicament. It is possible of course that, with the draft checked below and the damper regulated above, the Ego can maintain a fine healthy glow over an indefinite period, providing of course that the wind of Environment doesn't set in the wrong direction. The trouble is, however, that the Ego is becoming less and less capable of self-regulation. Left to itself it tends to collapse into ashes or, worse still, to blaze up and set fire to the house.

However, to get back to the Id. The thing to do, it seems, is to get on good terms with your Id. Don't be shocked by its incorrigible impropriety or upset when it invades your dreams with rude and leering propositions. Keep it in its place but maintain a friendly attitude, tolerant and amused. (I know a busy professional worker for instance, who has established a perfect relationship with the Id. "Now if you'll just leave me alone till I finish this piece of work," she tells it, "I'll take you out afterwards and give you a little treat.")

THE Super Ego, or Conscience, is, of course, a different proposition. The Super Ego must be respected and endlessly consulted, particularly in our dangerous times. This is a difficult process because there is no coming to easy indulgent terms with the Super Ego, which is always vigilantly on guard to catch the unhappy Ego in silly or ignoble or complacent attitudes. "Did you join the Citizenship Committee for the good of Society or merely to get your name on the Committee letterhead?" It asks sharply, "Did you head the Relief Subscription List to aid the starving or merely to inflate yourself?" . . . "That fancy compliment you're enjoying so much happens to be one you just handed yourself," it points out acridly to the humiliated Ego, "so for Heaven's sake stop swelling. Nothing looks worse than a swollen Ego."

The constant tendency of the Super Ego is to deflate the Ego and utilize it for the edification of Society. And perhaps that is the reason why so many people during the present century have tired of the Super Ego's exacting society and taken up with the more congenial Id.

It was very different in the Nineteenth Century.

Before the turn of the century the Id was universally suppressed and ignored, while the Super Ego was treated with the highest possible respect. There were Leagues for the Suppression of Vice and Societies for the Promotion of Chastity in the Lower Orders. Anthony Comstock flourished and literature held or was held to a high blameless level. The White Man shouldered his burden and there were rules of international warfare which everyone thought everyone else in honor bound to observe. Statesmen invariably invoked the Moral principle, and Sigmund Freud was just a school-boy in Vienna. Victoria reigned. Order reigned. "God's in His Heaven," sang Robert Browning, "all's right with the world." And even after the great Queen's death her statue, cast in granite, spread its stony skirts over pedestals throughout the Empire.

AS it turned out, however, even the massive influence of Victoria couldn't keep the Id in subjection eternally. It was bound to reappear all the more vigorous and demanding for its long suppression. The Viennese psychologists did the preliminary dredging and the rest of the world, far from being revolted by what the psychologists had brought to light, was universally fascinated and reassured. Who's afraid of the Big Bad Id? Nobody, of course, except a few surviving Victorians, since the Id, though considerably bigger than anyone had suspected, wasn't bad in the moral sense at all. Nothing wrong or monstrous about the Id. On its practical level it was just the Facts of Life, printed now on the public page instead of the back of the barn, and on its poetical level it was the dark semi-mystical revelations of D. H. Lawrence.

In the meanwhile, the world had come to take a much less respectful attitude towards the Super Ego, which it was now recognized had held only a very limited and hollow authority in the first place. So the Ego, freed from that tireless everlasting monitor began to swell and expand till it overran national frontiers and destroyed populations and in the end brought the world down around its ears.

This is, of course, an immense and probably illiterate simplification of current history. It doesn't even pretend to offer a solution of the dilemma in which the modern Ego finds itself, since in our present haphazard and bewildered set-up, some one of the three elements is bound, apparently, to take a beating from each generation; whether the Id, the Ego, or the Super Ego is for every generation to decide for itself.

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Russia Helps Revive Europe's Culture

By PETER SMOLLETT

The countries of eastern Europe liberated from the Germans by the Red Army are picking up the threads of their existence in much the same way as the countries of Western Europe. In the reconstruction race Czechoslavakia is well in the lead and has the most efficient repatriation service in all Europe.

The Russians have very shrewdly given priority to theatres, newspapers and book publishers to get into swing again, as the cultural life of the people was smothered under the Nazi regime.

THE pattern of people's lives behind the "iron curtain" — the eastern, Red Army-held half of the Continent—is not as different from the western, "Anglo-American Europe," as one might think.

Five months after VE Day the people out here—that is, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Russian-occupied Austria—are groping forward along the thorny path to normal peaceful life on the same weary feet possibly, yet emptier stomachs, as their companions "over there."

Conditions differ mainly in the following three respects:—

1. German rule having been carefully graded to be nastier and more brutal the further east it extended into the poorer and more backward regions of the Continent, the removal of Nazi tyranny provided comparatively greater relief and released more violent demands for fundamental social changes, and left a more painful legacy of moral corruption than in countries further west.

2. As the Red Army, unlike the British and American, is unable to bring up its own supplies over long land-locked communications from the badly mauled Soviet Union and is forced to live off the country, the shortage of food and transport is somewhat more acute.

3. On the other hand, the presence of the Red Army, although interfering very little, encourages the Left Wing elements, and makes the Conservatives despondent and suspicious that the dice are loaded against them in the forthcoming elections.

Czechoslovakia Leads

In the race for reconstruction, Czechoslovakia is undoubtedly leading. The war ended before the battles reached the richest, most highly industrialized western regions. The population has a genius for discipline, organization and unity and a policy of looking both east and west, to keep in with the Anglo-Saxon democracies as well as with the Soviet Union successfully.

It has the fastest and most efficient repatriation service of all Europe. Nearly 1,000,000 citizens deported for slave labor by the Germans have been brought home in two months.

Production has been speeded up rapidly. For instance, 3,000,000 pairs of boots were turned out in the giant Bata works within 100 days of VE Day.

Hungary is a poor runner up, but has made progress. Chimneys are smoking once more, though the total production is no higher than 30 per cent of the prewar figure and the coming harvest is expected to be very poor.

Land reform—the splitting up of large estates and their distribution in small plots among 700,000 farm laborers' families—is bound temporarily to upset agricultural output.

Optimistic Atmosphere

On the other hand, it produces a psychological atmosphere of optimism, not only among the beneficiaries, but also the Liberal urban middle classes and Conservative small landowners, all of whom have been asking for this reform for years.

Vienna and Eastern Austria are still in a bad mess. The people are awaiting the constitution of the four-Power control council and the removal of barriers between the various occupation zones, without which the resumption of economic life will be impossible.

The casualties were colossal, as the Germans combed out Austria for the Wehrmacht more thoroughly than the Reich itself, and Vienna today is a city of old men, bereaved brides and orphaned children.

Yet while there is little bread around here there is plenty of circus. The flat-footed Nazi policy to smother and black out other nations' spiritual life wherever they went has resulted in everybody now indulging in a veritable orgy of cultural revival in the highest as well as the lowest forms of entertainment.

The people are not only spending money, which is plentiful but will not buy any goods, but queue up for hours for tickets for registering for university courses and for reading the newspapers, which are stuck up on public hoardings as copies are scarce in view of the paper shortage.

In Vienna and Hungary the audiences are even throwing little food parcels on the stage in the opera to show the equally hungry artists how grateful they are.

The Russians shrewdly anticipated all this and gave the reopening of theatres, restarting newspapers and book publishing the highest priority, second only to the restoration of gas, water, electricity supplies, and — the resumption of religious life.

The outward appearance of the people of Prague, Budapest and Vienna is shabbier than pre-war, but the well-to-do classes are better dressed when they meet in private houses than when they show themselves publicly.

Under the Germans the rich had a much easier war, while the poor got much less consideration than in England. Fashions, however, show the deplorable result of influence. Hence, Prussian "taste" and German standardisation.

Men's suits are mass produced and are more feminine than in the unoccupied countries. Women's styles, generally, are less becoming. I certainly would not have believed the Nazi over-estimate of the male and the contempt for the female sex would be reflected thus clearly in the fashions.

The contrast is even more staggering so far as hair styles are concerned. I have not seen a single girl, rich or poor, in these parts who could compete with the Veronica Lakes and the Betty Grables of Canadian and British aircraft factories.

The men, however, pay attention to their coiffure to the extent no self-respecting male Briton or Canadian would regard as decent.

Getting Nazism out of the system will not be so difficult in this trivial respect, but the deeper effects of the moral disruption, brutality, the self-centred egotism and cynical disregard of all human values and the lack of initiative fostered by this beastly tyranny, will take years to clean up.

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Special Squads Sweep World's Sea Beds

By EVERETT LAWSON

The life of a member of the Special Squads which take on all the seemingly impossible tasks in the present world minesweeping agenda is not very likely to be a dull one. New techniques are constantly being developed to deal with individual jobs and, even so, these experts often do not know just how they will act until they are actually down on the sea-bed feeling a live torpedo.

Not until the task of sweeping the sea-beds of the world is completed can shipping return to its normal routes and the speedy return to peacetime international trade depends to a very great extent on the little-known heroism of these men.

London.

THE huge undertaking of clearing the sea passages around Britain from mines and block-ships will go on for many months yet, but within the ordinary routine of mine-sweeping, there is another and even more hazardous job which has just come into the news.

The "Special Squads" of the minesweepers take on all the impossible jobs, where mines, bombs or torpedoes are lodged in such inaccessible places, or are such unknown quantities, that nobody knows quite what will happen.

The Germans told our experts that certain mines in Kiel harbor could not be raised without the men who undertook the job being killed. To approach these mines was to set them off. But the Special Squad found a way, and nobody died in the process.

It needed a special technique again, to carry out the astounding feat of Lieutenant Rouson. Salvage workers had brought a crashed plane to the surface without much trouble, but its load of bombs had slipped from the rack and lay deep in the sea bed.

A Sticky Business

Rouson went overboard in a special diving suit. Immediately he touched bottom he knew it was going to be a sticky business. There was a deep layer of mud, loose mud, which came swirling up at the slightest kick.

He found the first bomb easily enough, but in the pitch darkness he was limited entirely to sense of touch. He got a rope round the bomb and then made an odd discovery. By some peculiar process he had tied himself to the bomb.

Slowly he untied the rope and fixed it again. Then he signalled to the surface. The bomb swung slowly upwards. An incredible thing happened next. The swing twisted round, the smooth surfaced bomb slipped out of the ropes and fell—straight at Rouson. His first impulse was to duck, but ducking is dangerous in a diving suit.

Instead, by some dare-devil flash of inspiration, he stood his ground and as the bomb came at him, he caught it in his outstretched arms! Of course the pressure of the water lessened the impact, but even so, catching a live bomb on the sea bed was a tidy proposition.

Staggering back with the bomb still in his arms Rouson slipped. His head went down. The air in his helmet forced itself into his legs and then he was floating upside down—and still firmly holding the bomb!

He wasn't thinking of preventing the bomb exploding, alone. It also served to stop him shooting to the surface. Then began a long struggle to right himself. Twice he thought he would asphyxiate, but he struggled on, and in the end he succeeded in getting on his feet again.

Then he had to begin again. This time he had a seaman's kitbag sent down and he jockeyed the bomb into the bag. Then it went safely away to the surface. Three days later another sea passage was safe for ordinary traffic.

As each new problem crops up, so the Special Squad goes into committee and decides how to tackle it. They can call on the advice of the leading scientists throughout the country, they can ask for all kinds of special equipment. And now in the ports of Germany, Britain and France, and already in the Japanese ports, these conferences are taking place weekly.

The naval experts of ex-enemy countries not only produce all secret documents covering harbors and ports; they are also expected to find local divers who know every bump of coast and twist of current. To date, something like three hundred "special kills" have been recorded, and they have a long way to go yet.

The experts amongst the Special Squads get special rates of pay and special leave, but remembering the vital importance of their job, and the fearful hazards involved, these are not over generous. Minesweeping itself can be bad enough, but a whole week's careful sweeping may be rendered useless if one inaccessible "infernal machine" is not given special attention, and that in turn means shipping is diverted and the process of rehabilitation held up.

Clearing Trade Paths

All over the world, the acceleration of international trade may, in the final analysis, depend to a surprising extent on a handful of men who have made a life study of the sea and explosives and have undergone elaborate training, the men of the Special Squads.

In Brixham, Devon, harbor mines were mixed up with a whole mass of junk, and the men learned to discriminate between one and the other by sense of touch. They wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and a man can stay below for an hour on one bottle of their special "mixture."

When they are dealing with harbors, hawsers are stretched across the bottom and the men feel their way along, with one hand holding the hawser and the other searching for any foreign body. By following a series of these hawsers laid in rows across the bottom of the harbor, they can finally declare the harbor well and truly cleared.

The assignment given to Tom Knight was somewhat more complicated. Before he went down on this particular job his commander said, "I wouldn't have his job for a pension. . ."

He was scheduled to raise a twenty-one inch torpedo from the sea bed. It is characteristic of the new methods that they do not stop at floating objects or straightforward obstructions. They are literally sweeping the sea-bed.

Far below the surface of the ocean, Tom Knight suddenly paused with one twenty-pound boot half raised. There was something just ahead. Then it moved towards him, and bumped past. Just a bit of wreckage. Knight lowered his boot and moved on. A few minutes later his groping fingers touched something and gently, very gently, he began to explore its contours.

Live Warhead!

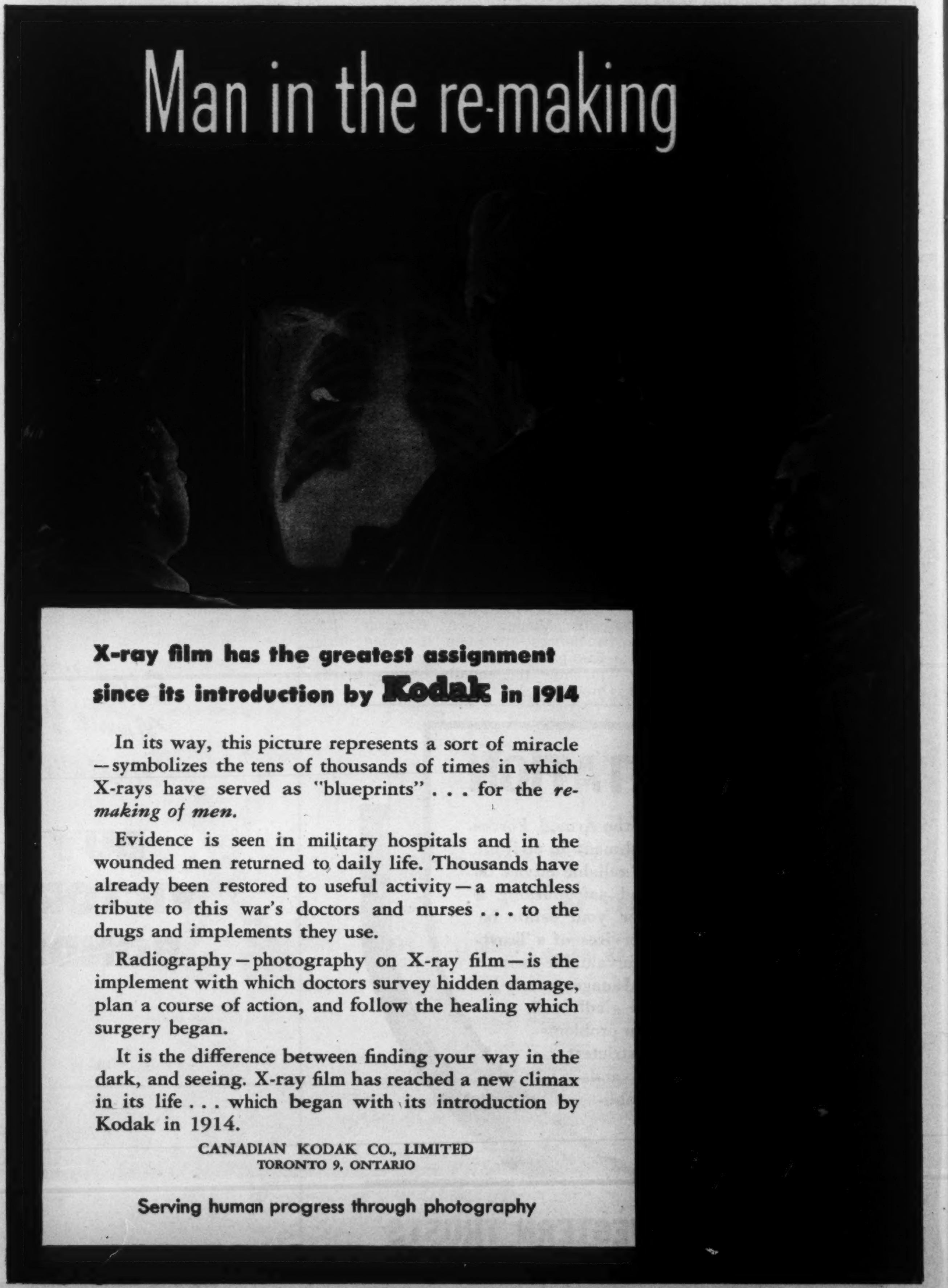
In a flash he knew that he was not only exploring the torpedo, but this was the live warhead of the thing! For a fraction of a second Knight expected a giant explosion, but it did not come. Then he edged round to the propellor end and sent up a signal. Down came the ropes and there followed the nightmare business of getting a corset round a live torpedo which might go off at the slightest touch.

Then the ropes tightened and Knight waited for the first movement of the torpedo. It swung safely away. Knight followed it to the surface. He thought the worst was over, but near disaster followed. As the tin fish surfaced, it swung towards the ship, and three horrified sailors saw the sausage coming straight at them to smash everything to smithereens. They took a chance. They bent over and bore the strain as the torpedo swung towards them and its impetus was checked just before it reached the ship.

Tom Knight watched all this impassively. Then he began scraping off the mud, lit a cigarette and grinned. The Special Squad had rendered another sea passage safe to shipping.

Britain's newly-formed Educational Puppetry Association has 400 members, who use these miniature theatres and puppets to foster youthful interest in literature and history.

Not a South Pacific fashion show, as you might think, but just a few British submariners who dressed in "native costume" for this picture.



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South America May Be Germans' Salvation

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D.

Millions of Germans are being evicted from European countries and thousands of Japanese from China, Manchuria, Korea and the Pacific Islands, and will form a refugee problem which may well at first prove insoluble. The Germans, however, make good settlers and may eventually again be admitted into various countries. South America is still half empty and Dr. Inge predicts that within the next 10 years millions of Germans will settle there, especially in the temperate south.

But the problem of the Japanese is far more difficult, as there appears to be nowhere on earth where they will be welcome, their own country being already greatly overpopulated and, to make matters worse, Japan's chief markets will probably be closed to her.

WHAT is to become of the millions of Germans who are being evicted from Poland, East Prussia, Sudeten Bohemia and (if the French get their way) from the Western Rhinelands?

And what is to become of the Japanese who will have to quit China, Manchuria, Korea, Sakhalin, Formosa, the Philippines and other Pacific islands?

There seems to be a possibility of a tragedy which will melt the heart of even the most righteously indignant of us.

Let us take the two nations separately. The time may come when Germans will again be admitted as immigrants into some English-speaking lands, for they are good colonists, and in the United States they have become good Americans. But that time will hardly come soon enough to save the lives of the millions of unhappy refugees.

There is only one part of the world which seems to be open to them. South America is still half-empty, it is a melting-pot of nearly all the racial types of humanity. Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Southern Brazil are white man's countries.

On the other hand, Mexico (if we agree that Latin America begins at the Rio Grande) is predominantly Indian or mestizo, and since the revolution has become consciously Indian in feeling.

Mexico City has set up a monument to Guatemozin, the last Aztec emperor; the memory of Cortez is held in execration.

There is a great block of Indian population in the Andean plateau region of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. As for the Caribbean, and parts of Brazil, Negroes and mulattoes predominate.

Temperate South

As a field for emigration we may exclude not only the high Andes, but the almost impenetrable jungle of the Amazon and its tributaries. The tropical republics of the north are under-peopled, but hardly suitable for northern Europeans. It is the temperate south which is attracting European colonists.

The Germans, however, penetrate everywhere "There is no place," says Lord Bryce, writing of Peru, "where one does not find the enterprising German." At Osorno in Chile "a group of German residents hospitably took us to their club, where they have a concert hall and a skittle alley". "In Rio Grande do Sul (Southern Brazil) there are about 200,000 Germans,

The Germans in Southern Brazil, says an American writer quoted by Lord Bryce, "are a power to be reckoned with. They are going to damage England more truly than dreadnoughts or gigantic airships."

I prophesy that within the next 10 years millions of Germans will settle in South America. If they do they will modify profoundly the character of the population, which is now, except in the Indian and Negro districts, predominantly Spanish and Italian.

The Italians are very numerous, and fuse readily with the Spaniards. It is possible that if the Germans become the leading nationality in Southern Brazil, they may break off from the Federal Republic, for the States of Brazil have more independence than in North America.

The prospects for Japan are very unfavorable. It is not likely that any part of South America will welcome them.

The Sandwich Islands are half Japanese, but hitherto there has been very little emigration from Japan. The white countries will not have them, the Chinese can outwork and undersell even the Japanese. Korea and the Philippines are well-peopled: Sakhalin and Manchuria are too cold; Formosa and Singapore are too hot.

There are not much more than a million Japanese in the Japanese empire outside Japan, and some half a million in other countries.

But the loss of foreign trade would be even more fatal to Japan than to us. The country is grossly overpopulated. Japan proper is not much larger than the British Isles, and only one-fifth of the area is fertile. The population is nearly eighty millions.

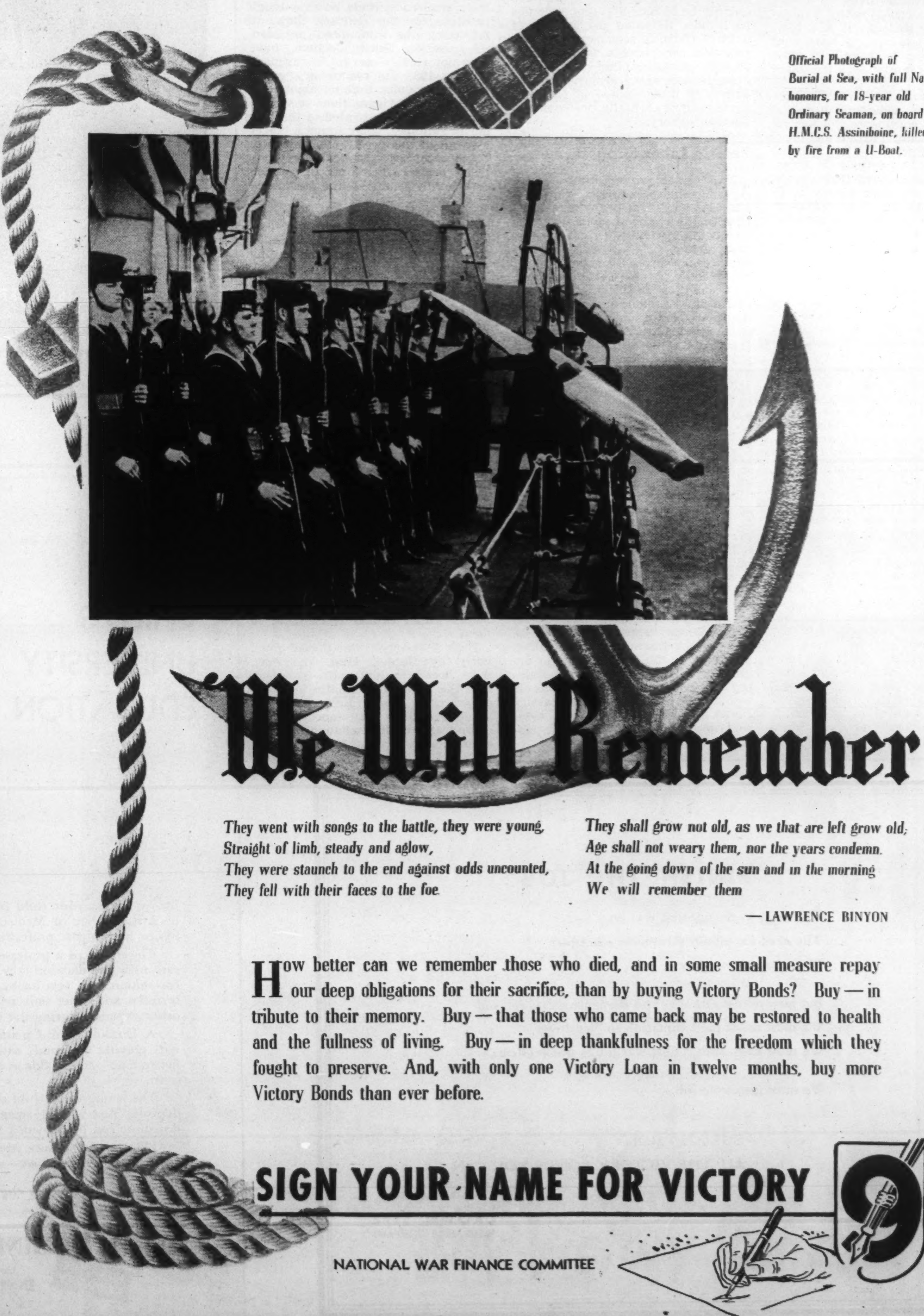
Now no further expansion is possible, and the birth rate is still very high. Japan's chief markets are likely to be closed. China in particular will not forget the horrible cruelties inflicted on her people.

I cannot guess what will happen, but this strange people has twice turned such somersaults as cannot be paralleled in history. At the end of the sixteenth century Japan seemed likely to dominate the Far East.

But when the numerous Japanese Christians appealed for help to Spain which had just occupied the Philippines, the rulers of Japan took fright. They massacred the Christians, scrapped their navy and merchant service and turned themselves into a hermit country which no one could enter or leave.

The second occasion was the amazingly complete westernizing of their institutions in the second half of the nineteenth century.

One thing is certain. The soil of Japan cannot feed the present population, even on a diet of rice and roots.



Official Photograph of Burial at Sea, with full Naval honours, for 18-year old Ordinary Seaman, on board H.M.C.S. Assiniboine, killed by fire from a U-Boat.

We Will Remember

They went with songs to the battle, they were young,
Straight of limb, steady and aglow,
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted,
They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old;
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them

— LAWRENCE BINYON

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THE WORLD TODAY

Complicated Argentine Situation Unrelieved, With Peron's Return

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT ONLY took the little comedy of Peron's ouster and quick return to power last week to add the final touch of confusion to the Argentine situation. To try to resolve this confusion in a single article, and without any first-hand experience of the country, is an unenviable task.

It's one of those cases in which the more you read the more you become involved in the complications of the subject, and realize that only a very great expert could really explain Argentina adequately. It is a little encouraging, however, to learn that even diplomats who have been some time in the country feel the same way about it.

Here is a country which aspires passionately to leadership of one of the American continents, yet has all of its connections, spiritual and economic, with Europe. The spiritual home of the Argentines is Paris. Their sons and some of their daughters go there for their education, as their elders do for their spending-sprees. The greatest celebration held in Buenos Aires during the war period was for the liberation of Paris.

Beef and Britain

Argentine beef goes to Britain—the entire exportable surplus. That would be economic dependence enough in itself. But it travels over British-owned railways to the seaboard, probably passes through a British-owned refrigerating plant, and is carried to Britain on a British ship. In return for this meat, Britain normally sells Argentina more goods than she sells Canada. The far-reaching consequences of this tie-up, so vital to both countries, we will come back to later.

This beef, now sold to a Labor Britain, is raised by a land-owning aristocracy which lives on its immense estates in a feudal style which visitors say is wonderful to behold, and which reminds one for all the world of pre-war Hungary. Yet in Buenos Aires there are enough democratic and liberal-minded people to support two of the great newspapers of the world, *La Prensa* and *La Nacion*.

This democratic element, one would naturally think, would view with admiration and gratitude the mighty efforts of the United States which, along with those of Britain, kept the horrors of war away from their lush pampas, one of the richest prizes in the world. It may be that the vigorous diplomacy of Spruille Braden has brought a new warmth of feeling for the United States. But normally the Argentines are bitterly jealous of the United States' assertion of leadership over the entire Western Hemisphere.

A contradiction just as striking matches this one on the Right. Here we have a conservative class, or at least a part of it, which with spiritual ties to France and economic ties to Britain, tolerated the activity of a large German espionage and propaganda organization in its midst. Though it seems that few except older leaders of an army which had originally been trained in the German pattern actually welcomed a German victory.

Peron's Labor Support

Two final complications were shown in the recent crisis, which displayed a split first in the army, and then in the ranks of labor, over the question of ending Peron's oppressive regime. That a large part of the officers corps, from the rank of major down, wanted to suppress Peron's ambition to become president and dictator, and return the government to constitutionality, was a welcome development. For without aid from part of the army it is difficult to see how the democratic elements among the populace can free themselves.

Yet it is a fact which many observers acknowledged ruefully, that Peron found strong support from labor in his extremity, support suficient to induce the army leaders to restore, if not Peron himself, at least a cabinet of his staunch friends, to power. The explanation for this seems to be that it is the more rowdy element of labor, representing unions which Peron founded and favored, which with the unequivocal support of the police, staged the demonstrations in favor of the fascist leader.

Here is the inevitable tag "fascist." I have left it this long so as not to make the confusion even worse. For while the support of an element of labor for Peron can be explained according to the Nazi pattern of organizing a Labor Front and repressing the traditional labor unions, it would not be accurate to classify Peron and his following as a mere surviving branch of European fascism.

They are first and last extreme Argentine nationalists, even imperialists. Their influence extends very strongly into Paraguay and Bolivia already; and they aim to draw Chile and Uruguay into their southern bloc.

How long such a regime can be maintained in an enlightened country, with broad contacts with the outside world and with United States policy in vigorous opposition to it, is an absorbing question. For the moment the democratic forces of Argentina appear to be in confusion. To make themselves effective, they obviously will have to organize much more closely, perhaps organize an active underground to work with the exiled leaders waiting, writing and broadcasting in nearby Uruguay.

But even unorganized as they are, their aroused attitude poses a tough problem for the military clique in preparing the announced presidential election. Such elections have been notoriously corrupt in the past. But by 1938 the reactionary group had to recognize that no amount of "rigging" could give them a victory which could be presented to the people as genuine. They found a clever way out of this predicament by splitting the majority Radical Party, enticing a part of it into an election coalition by promising the presidency to its leader, Ortiz.

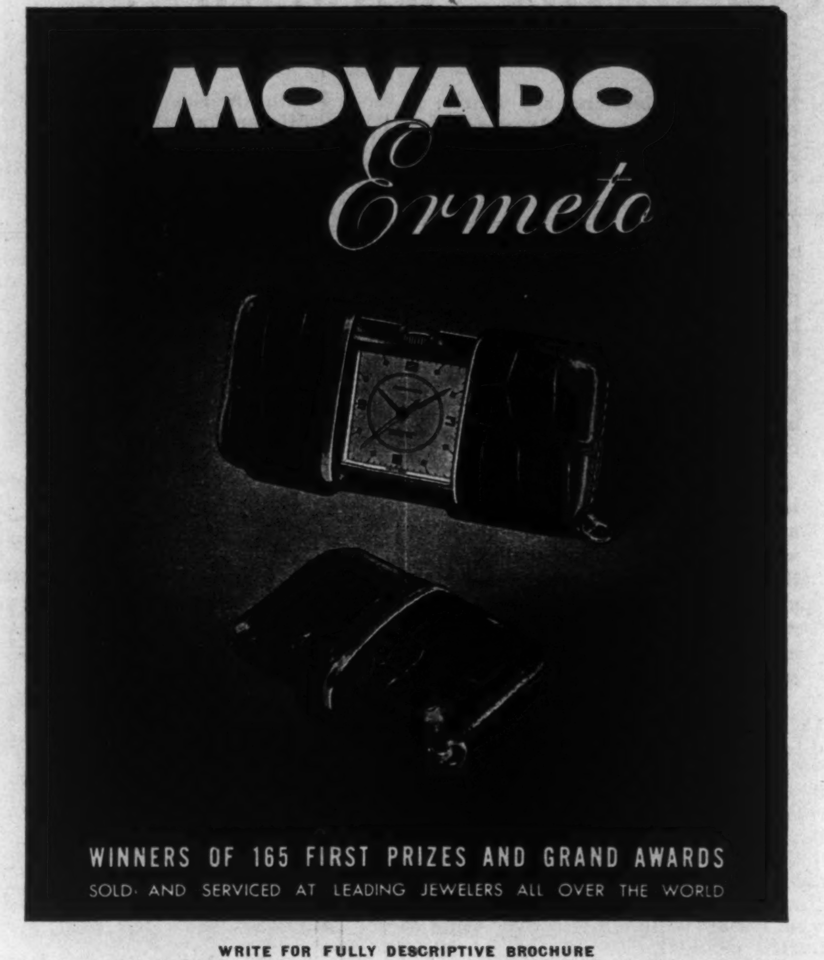
Afterwards, as the reactionaries obviously had calculated, the conservative Vice-President, Castillo, proved stronger than the ailing President, Ortiz, and in 1940 took over the powers of the Presidency. By mid-1943 Castillo's policy seemed too isolationist even for the army, who took over under General Rawson, who gave way a week later to General Ramirez, and he in his turn to General Farrell, currently president.

Coveted Lend-Lease

Why a reactionary and intensely nationalistic army clique should turn out a president of the most hidebound conservatism is another of those mysteries which make Argentine affairs so difficult to follow. The most satisfactory explanation seems to be this. It was the low-point of the entire war. For the defence of the country, and to counter-balance Brazil's fast-growing military power, the army leaders apparently thought to make their regime look just cooperative enough so that the United States would extend Lease-Lend to them.

Their first appeal was turned down flatly by Cordell Hull, and even their break in diplomatic relations with the Axis a few months later did not secure them Lease-Lend or American favor, any more than it proved an essential change in character from a repressive military dictatorship which had until far too late in the game treated German agents and propagandists with extreme consideration.

During the following year American policy towards Argentina appeared inconsistent, as Molotov effectively pointed out at San Francisco. It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veered from the extreme condemnation of Hull and Roosevelt to support of Argentina's admission to the United Nations. There was some opportunism in this, as elements in all the Latin American nations, cooling on the Good Neighbor policy, were known to be secretly cheering Argentine resistance to American "domination."

But the idea behind American policy seems to have been to commit Argentina, at Mexico City and San Francisco, to a clear obligation to suppress Axis connections and democratize her policy, and then to make her live up to her promises. Ambassador Braden pursued this policy with the greatest vigor all summer and fall.

Certainly he stirred up the democratic opposition. But such an expert on Latin America as Sumner Welles has sternly criticized the policy as an interference in Argentina's domestic affairs which would react against U.S. aims by lining up nationalist support for Peron. The British have taken the same line, though their business interests, with such a huge stake in Argentine trade and investments, must be suspected of being more interested in maintaining this important bridgehead in South America against U.S. domination of the continent, than in the ideological conflict.

Where Peron Profits

It is Britain, which takes the entire export of Argentine beef, which is in a position to impose decisive economic sanctions, and not the United States, which bars the import of Argentine meat, on "sanitary" grounds (a very touchy point with the Argentines). But Britain needs Argentine meat, and cannot consider such sanctions at present if she would, even though a Labor Government must regret that Peron's dictatorship gains economic security from this situation.

Such is the barest outline of the Argentine complex. One can leave it with the conviction that the colonels' clique cannot rig any new presidential election sufficiently to give its candidate constitutional sanction; and that in trying to prop up an outmoded feudal land system and oppose the industrialization of the country they are defying the whole trend of the times and must ultimately fail.

Leaving this uncertain democratic terrain we can hail in France the freest elections held on the European continent since the war. The outcome, surprisingly different from the trend shown in the cantonal elections three weeks ago, finally answers many questions about the new political line-up in Western Europe.

New Line-up in France

The Communists, who secured less than half as many seats as Blum's Socialists in the cantonal elections, beat them in the vote for the national assembly, by 152 seats to 142, out of a total of 522. The old-line Radical Socialists, who ruled France for decades before the war and came a close second to the Socialists and far ahead of the Communists in the cantonal elections, were almost wiped out. They were left with only 25 seats. Most of the centre, and just-left-of-centre vote, it seems, plunked for Bidault's new Popular Republican Movement as the best way of making its strength count.

This party which, like the Socialists, won 142 seats, has proven hard to tag. Arising out of the Resistance (of which Bidault was the chief), it has strong affiliations with the Catholic trade unions and Catholic Youth Movement. One observer calls it "a conservative party with a progressive platform."

If an attempt to operate a coalition government of the three main parties (all the others are also-rans, which at least simplifies the picture) should fail, then the likeliest prospect is of a government of Bidault's Catholic Republicans and Blum's Socialists, a grouping roughly analogous to the Labor Party in Britain, but with Communists instead of Conservatives providing the opposition.

To all Communist economic proposals more extreme than is acceptable to the Socialists and Catholic Republicans there will be a two-thirds opposition in the assembly. In foreign policy the Communists may be expected to continue their violent opposition to the de Gaulle-Bidault-Blum policy of a Western European grouping, and with their dominant strength in the Paris area may be able to hamstring this and other de Gaullist policies.

If this holds out little promise of real French political stability and leadership for the remains of democratic Europe, one may hazard the prediction that the Communists are, at the moment, at their peak of strength and prestige, and that their supporters, who are after all Frenchmen, will again react as Frenchmen as Stalin's policy is more and more closely revealed as narrowly devoted to Russian interests.

A great many straws gathered over the last fortnight indicate, when placed end to end, that the Soviets have chosen the policy of an isolationist bloc over the alternative of full international cooperation. The installation of Red Army garrisons in all the provincial capitals of Poland, the unilateral recognition of the Renner Government in Austria, the acquisition of 50 per cent Soviet ownership in all the industries of Hungary, the suppression of the opposition Hungarian Peasant Party which had beaten the Communist-Socialist ticket in the Budapest election, the similar compulsion on the opposition parties in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to join the single, official election slate, and the movement of fresh troops into Bulgaria to hold maneuvers facing the Turkish frontier and the Dardanelles, all point this way.

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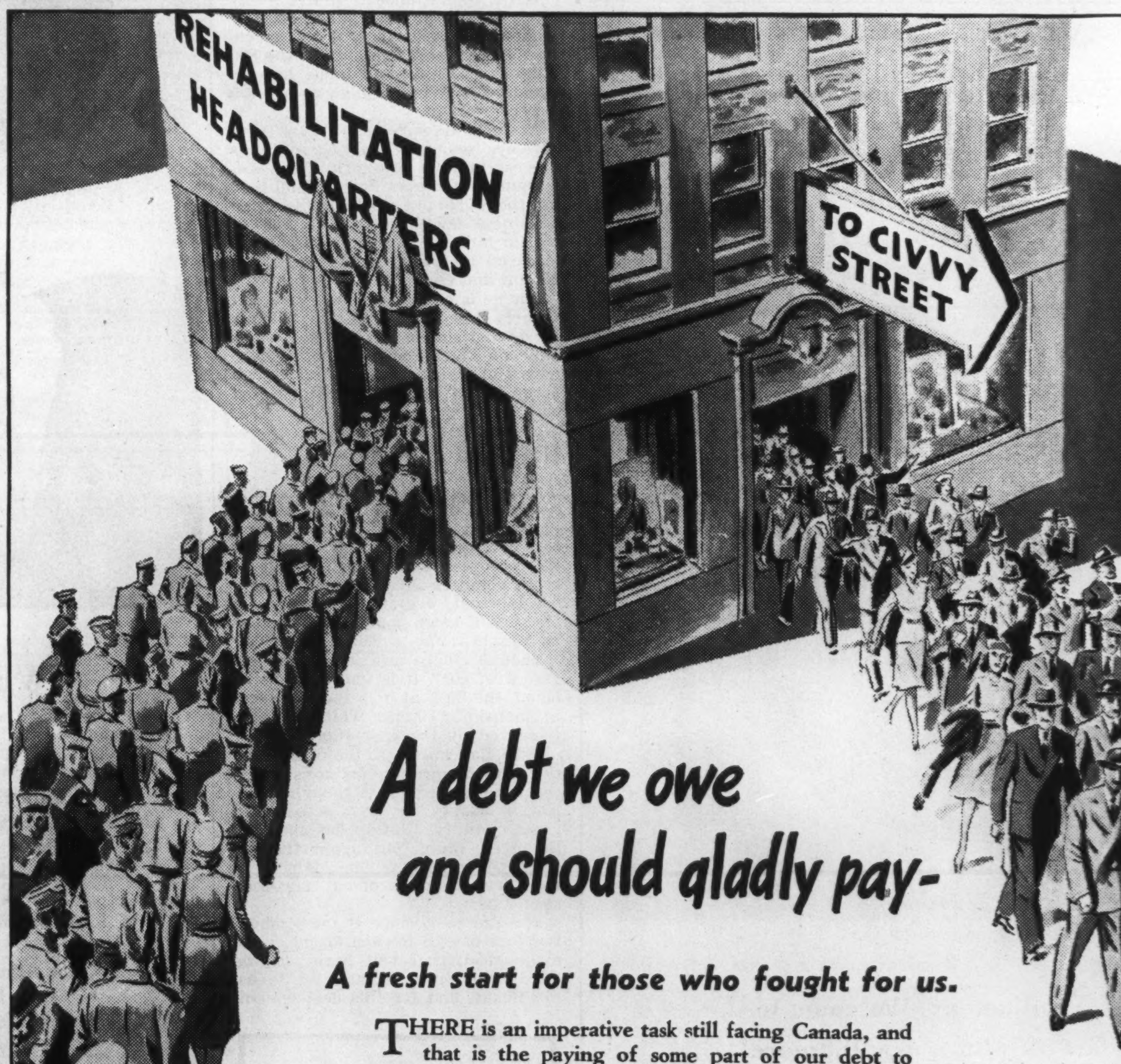

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Wealth of West Must Give Aid to Asia

By STEWART C. EASTON

The poverty of the countries of Eastern Asia, including China and Japan, should concern every member of the United Nations, says Mr. Easton. We are apt to forget that our own economic wealth does not spring entirely from our industrial mechanization nor from our economic system, but is based on our possession of sufficient raw materials to develop industry.

China's undeveloped resources, although considerable, are by no means sufficient to raise the standard of living of her vast population. An entirely new economic system is necessary, says Mr. Easton, a system whereby the "haves" give to the "have-nots"

A MAN reincarnating in the world of to-day after a death that had lasted five hundred years would be astonished at many things. But few would astonish him more than the complete reversal of previous history in the present supremacy of the West.

Five hundred years ago Timur the lame, sometimes called Tamerlane, would have been at the height of his power with a huge empire based on Samarkand, extending far down into India.

He had already conquered every country worthy of his attention except Cathay or China. And he died leading an expedition against Cathay to complete his dominion over the world. Western Europe, being an uncivilized community of constantly warring petty states, offered neither booty nor prestige.

To-day it is the East that is oppressed by a terrific poverty, and the West that produces more than it can conveniently distribute. This is above all due to one single characteristic of the Western peoples, their mastery of the machine.

This has made possible the emergence of whole peoples from poverty, giving them the leisure necessary for civilized pursuits. A minimum of leisure is necessary for civilization; only a tiny minority of Eastern people has been able to attain it.

Their backwardness in the use of the machine has kept them bound by the chains of their poverty, and left them easy victims of the power of those Western nations who have used their machines to conquer or exploit them.

The higher standard of living of the small minority in a hand labor economy is equally due to the exploitation of the masses by those who have the tools of power. They extract by various means such small surplus from the individual peasant or artisan as they are able; if there are millions of peasants and artisans as there are in China and India, the total surplus will be large enough to provide a substantial number with leisure and comfort.

But a high standard of living for *all* is simply physically not possible without the assistance of the machine. Fewer than a million of the 800 millions in China and India have a standard of living as high as our $25 a week worker.

As long as each country by itself develops its own economy, two things are essential to prosperity—the possession of resources and the ability to use them. No one works harder than a Chinese, few people can outwalk or outrun him; he can carry prodigious loads on his back. He is intelligent, patient and civilized.

But he is condemned to permanent poverty if he must work only with his hands and simple tools, if he travels only on foot and has no modern means of transportation. And he can never be an important customer of ours.

Not Great Enough

A recent writer in SATURDAY NIGHT described the potential riches of China in glowing terms, predicting for her a great industrial future. But the resources, vast though they may be in comparison with their present development, are not great enough for such a large population. She has no Mesabi range or Texas oil fields.

Though there are enormous reserves of coal, it is unevenly distributed, the bulk of it in the provinces of Shensi and Shansi, which are badly served by transportation.

Only Manchuria has the transportation; but Manchuria has not so much coal, and her iron ore, though excellent in quality, is not present in great quantity. Chekar has most of the ore in China, but, again, there is no good transportation. Manchuria, then, has the basis of a fair-sized steel industry.

For the rest, since it takes about two tons of coal to each ton of ore to make steel, coal will have to be transported from Shansi and Shensi to Chekar, and for this development much railroad building must first be undertaken.

And, even when it is completed and with the furnaces in Manchuria blasting to their full capacity, only a small dent will have been made in the huge potential demand, if Chinese living standards are ever to approach our own.

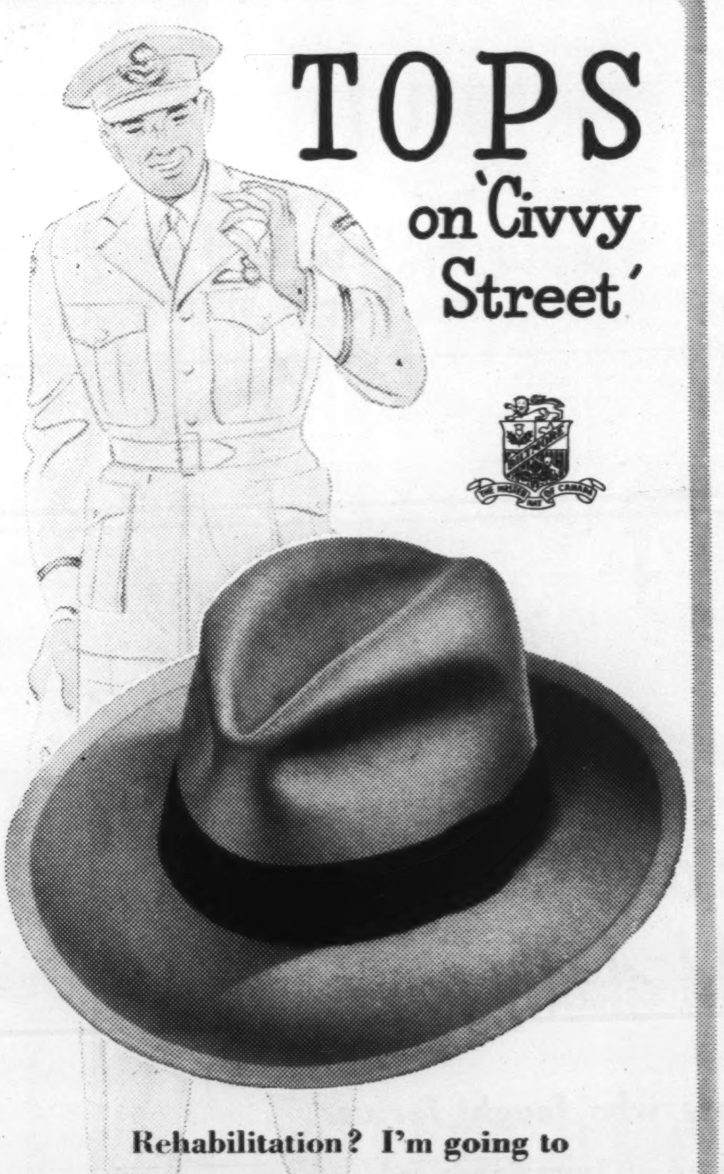
Iron, Coal, Oil

And in the hinterland of the country there are no significant quantities of either iron ore or coal. 2,000 barrels of oil per day were produced in the whole country outside of Manchuria in 1941. The Japanese produced about the same quantity from shale in Manchuria. Though exploration may open up more deposits, the general geologic nature of the country, which is, of course, not guesswork, but definitely known, seems to forbid it.

There is abundance of undeveloped waterpower, but the power needs materials to work upon; it is not useful in itself. And though the other more valuable materials such as tungsten will help to round out the Chinese economy, it is misleading to think of China as a great undeveloped country, full of mineral riches, only awaiting the golden touch of the promoter and engineer. Her position is far different from that of Russia at the beginning of the first five-year plan.

From time immemorial China's only export of importance has been the

German and Austrian prisoners in Britain helped to gather in heavy crops of wheat and oats in the West Country. This Austrian prisoner, working as a harvester at Overbury, seems quite happy about his job.



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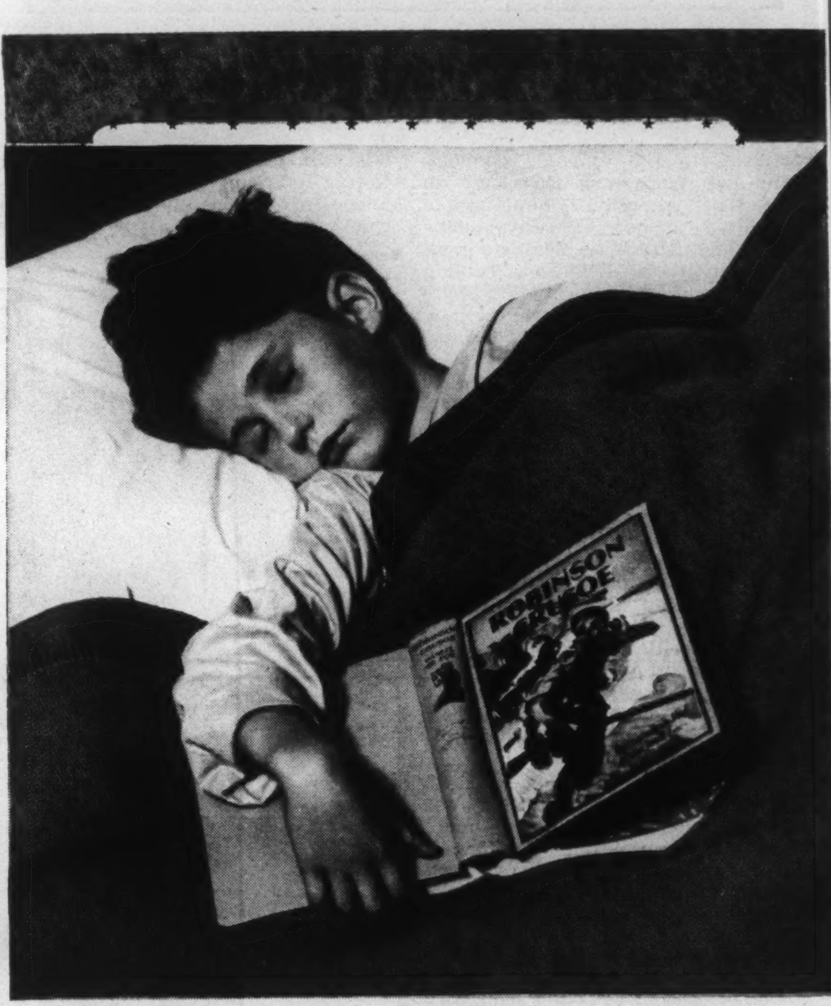

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produce of her agriculture. And with the continuous cropping of her land for thousands of years much has been eroded, though Chinese methods of soil conservation have kept it to a minimum. Nevertheless she cannot afford to export enough agricultural products to enable her to import industrial goods sufficient to raise the standard of living significantly for the masses of her people.

This is the hard, incontrovertible physical fact. No mere methods of distribution, financial arrangements, or willingness to buy will alter it. Furthermore, even with unlimited capital, and a complete modern development, so long as heavy industry is dependent upon the possession of mineral resources, China simply has not enough within her political boundaries.

Her one great resource is her enormous supply of man power. Unfortuately this is the one which a modern industrial nation needs the least, for to-day the machine performs the great bulk of our work, using extraneous and not human energy. This tendency is not likely to decrease.

Living in America we tend to forget that our problems as an industrial nation are altogether different from those of the countries that are poor in resources. Our industry is not based exclusively on our understanding of mechanical techniques, and our expansive outlook and unbounded energy. Nor upon the excellence of our economic system.

Based on Materials

Important though these are, they would not by themselves make us rich, giving us a surplus to exchange for products that we do not possess and cannot grow. Our industrial supremacy is squarely based on our possession of enough raw materials for industry, and our ability to protect them.

If these were ever used up, and we had no means of obtaining new resources either by war or by negotiation, our standard of living must collapse at once.

Britain is already within measurable distance of such a calamity, now that she has lost the bulk of her overseas investments, and her best iron ore is gone forever. So long as her manufacturing techniques are superior and other countries do not themselves manufacture, she can import raw materials and export them in a finished state.

But it's a precarious commerce and doomed to ultimate failure, if she has to exist for the next hundred years as a separate national economy. Her attempts to draw her Dominions closer to her, and her anxiety to retain control of her colonial Empire, are at least as much motivated by economic considerations as political.

Western Europe still has considerable resources, especially the Ruhr valley. The destruction we have poured upon Europe is not permanent. Soon the houses will be rebuilt and the factories working again. Not so in the Far East. Some of our business men who complained of Japanese competition in the thirties appeared to believe that the low standard of living in the East was a cunning device to lower costs of production, giving an advantage in world markets.

The Japanese also have few natural resources. They could never have bought or manufactured enough machinery and raw materials to develop China. A people with enough coal only for 25 years, with practically no iron, with no oil, with only half its limited land acreage capable of cultivation, without even enough wood left to keep up a rayon industry and build houses for its people, could never have developed China.

A Far Eastern sphere of economy, using the iron ore of the East Indies, Malaya and the Philippines, and carrying it by water to the coal of China was an almost impossible dream. It could only have progressed at all with the aid of enormous quantities of the primary machinery from Europe and America. And the attempt was bound to lead to armed conflict with both.

Economics Forgotten

Now, at the close of this conflict the greater part of the physical structure of the country has been destroyed. In the first excitement of occupying a country never before defeated in war few writers have concerned themselves with the economic future of their late enemy.

The islands of Japan can of themselves support at a low standard some 40 million people. Something must be done with the remaining 30 odd millions. Already they have resolved to destroy the mulberry plantations whose silk production was the foundation for their export trade, enabling them to buy their necessary raw materials from the world. This is symbolic of the determination to contract within their islands.

But how many people can a few hundred thousand more acres of fertile land support? Soon the United Nations will have the sad news broken to them that they must support themselves say 25 millions more Japanese. This coming winter already there cannot fail to be widespread misery and starvation. There isn't even enough timber in all Japan to rebuild the houses that had been destroyed before the atomic bomb added its quota.

Maybe Japan is not worth a tear—she brought her miseries on herself. But China is a leading member of the United Nations. We are hoping that she will become not only a bulwark of peace, but a customer.

In an advanced industrial economy such as ours in North America it is difficult for us to realize the problems of the have-nots. We do not see the poor except our own—and not always them.

Our Problems Different

Our problems are utterly different, problems of distribution, how we can distribute enough purchasing power to the people to enable them to buy all the goods produced by our manufacturers, how to put money in the hands of our foreign customers so that they can buy our surplus goods.

A change in our financial structure, a different economic system, decentralization or greater centralization, more or less government interference, increased foreign credits—any or all of these remedies may make our distribution system work.

We have on this continent enough of most goods for ourselves, and we can easily create a surplus to exchange for what we have not. Our remedy lies in a different organization or better use of our existing one.

Basically the Russian problem was the same. She had the resources; it was only necessary for her to develop industrial techniques, and perfect a system of production and distribution.

The problems of China lie at the other end of the scale. No organization of men, no organization of existing materials, no efficiency of production under a system of private enterprise, or Communism can enable her to become an industrial nation, within her present boundaries. Nor could Japan. It is doubtful if the whole Far Eastern sphere conquered by the Japanese could ever become a prosperous entity.

The solution then? Nothing but an entirely new conception of world economy, under which the have nations pool their resources with the have-nots. We give to the have-not nations out of our abundance, and expect in return only what they can give. It is not a fair system of trade under any system of valuation. It never can be. But it is a moral solution; for we did not win our resources through our great excellence and superiority to the rest of mankind. Nature planted them there, and we developed them.

Consider further—do we really want imports at all from competitive manufacturers in foreign countries? Do we really want and need a full reciprocal trade? Isn't it customers we want? Haven't we had prosperity during the war by dumping half our products on the soil of Japan and Germany?

Maybe in the world of the future we need only dump a quarter of them, and save the other quarter for ourselves—for that brave shiny world of the magazine ads, for our automobiles, our washing machines, and of course, our "helicopters in every garage."

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In Russia Divorce Is Almost Impossible

By OLIVER JOHN HARKNESS

The wide freedoms formerly enjoyed by the Russians on the questions of marriage and divorce no longer exist, and in Russia today, says Mr. Harkness, one of the most difficult things for a citizen to obtain is a divorce.

It is, in fact, well-nigh impossible to do so, for in the new laws there are no definitely laid down grounds for divorce, the cost is exorbitant, and the one aim of the various courts seems to be to unearth the smallest particle of evidence which will enable them to bring about a reconciliation.

WHEN Mr. Ivanovitch was demobilized from the Russian Army, and went back to his two-roomed home on the outskirts of Moscow, he immediately sensed that something was wrong. There was a brave attempt by his wife to make him welcome, to play the right part for the warrior back from the wars. But it didn't quite come off.

The truth came out within two weeks. She had fallen in love with a farmer's son, and although for the last six months she had not been unfaithful in fact, she had been in thought. A deep Slav melancholy descended on the pair and in the end they decided that the best thing for all parties concerned, was for Ivanovitch to get a divorce.

Not so very long before he went away to fight the Germans, Ivanovitch remembered that thousands of couples in Russia had merely signed postcards and sent them to the Marriage Bureau and within a few weeks their divorce was made absolute. Now he went along to the Post Office to ask about a Divorce Card.

The Divorce Cards, said the woman behind the counter, were dead. Sweeping changes had come over the divorce laws of Russia while Ivanovitch was away at the front. That was the first setback. But Ivanovitch had not fought his way through to Berlin for nothing, and a mere matter of change in the divorce laws was not going to hold him up for long.

The first real shock came when the local schoolmistress told him that the first step necessary to conform with the new divorce laws under Article 24 Section C, was to put an advertisement in a newspaper announcing that he, Ivanovitch, was seeking a divorce from his wife. Now anyone who has lived in a small town or village in modern Russia knows just what that would mean to the ordinary Russian. Such publicity is likely to have the most unpleasant consequences. Again, the cost of the advertisement had to be borne by the persons seeking divorce.

Immediately the question of money entered into the proceedings, Ivanovitch decided it was time to discover just what this divorce was liable to cost, and once again some unpleasant shocks awaited him. Before he went away the maximum cost of a divorce for people in his circumstances was 50 rubles, but now, under Article 27 of the new divorce laws the cost excluding lawyers' fees and similar expenses was 500-2000 rubles (external value of ruble approximately 20 cents).

The ordinary Russian might have quailed before this figure. According to the last official figures, the average monthly earnings of a Soviet citizen was 289 rubles. Allowing very moderate fees for lawyers and other expenses, the minimum figure possible for a divorce under the new law, worked out in the neighbourhood of 3,000 rubles. Ivanovitch found, that after deducting normal taxes, 3,000 rubles was roughly equivalent to the complete earnings of an ordinary Soviet citizen in one year.

Had Saved Money

But Ivanovitch was back from the war and had saved a considerable sum of money, and was not a man easily turned from his set path. He agreed with his wife to face the odium of newspaper publicity, he agreed to put up the necessary money, and after a lapse of some months, the case of Ivanovitch came before the People's Court.

The proceedings here rather bewildered Ivanovitch. He was asked a great many questions about his domestic life and once again, the publicity for a Russian was very humiliating, but all these questions seemed directed at one purpose.

They were not so much concerned with the pros and cons of the case, and the actual grounds for divorce, as with finding some scrap of evidence, which they could carefully cultivate until it made reconciliation between Ivanovitch and his wife possible.

By now, however, Ivanovitch was in no mood for reconciliation, and he again consulted his lawyers. What, asked Ivanovitch, were the valid grounds for a divorce under the new laws, and received the remarkable answer... "It is not definitely laid down what are the valid grounds. The decision is left to the discretion of the judge..."

None the less, under Article 25 of the new law, Ivanovitch had the right to take his case to the next highest court and this time he went to the Regional Court. By now, it had become quite clear to Ivanovitch that the new laws of divorce had one purpose and one purpose only. They were not created to facilitate the granting of divorces on certain grounds. They were created to counteract divorce.

The Regional Court gave him very little more satisfaction than the People's Court and the net result was a recommendation that he consult yet another and higher court about his very difficult case. When he enquired as to the nature of these Courts, Ivanovitch found that it might be the Territorial Court, the District, Town or Supreme Courts, and there opened out before him a vista of years of costly litigation, which might in the end, absorb the whole of his savings and still leave him without any definite decision.

Decide to Try Again

Even his sturdy spirit quailed before this prospect and in the end he had a long talk with his wife and they decided that they would give their marriage another year's trial. In short, the nature of the new Russian laws had brought about just the effect they desired. They had stopped yet another divorce in Russia, and encouraged the two people involved to try again.

Now Ivanovitch was a man of intelligence. He found these new laws very irksome to say the least of them, but he felt that somewhere behind it all lay a cold, hard reason, only he would feel much happier if he could come to understand the exact nature of the reason. In the end he found the explanation he so badly needed.

The whole trend of Russian life has swung away from the extreme freedoms of earlier days when the Church, marriage and abortion were matters lightly dismissed with a smile. But when millions of people have grown accustomed to wide freedoms in these matters, it is no use applying mild laws to try to correct them.

In short, it is necessary in Russia today, to apply the various brakes fiercely in order to bring the whole machine within control of the new way of life. Once it is accustomed to recognizing the marriage vows, on a normal level again, then these brakes will once again be relaxed. But, for the moment, divorce is not only very difficult for Mr. Ivanovitch, it is almost impossible.

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"TELL ME WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE"

HARD LUCK, isn't it, not to be able to see the fruits of the Victory you have fought and gone through hell for? That is, perhaps, one of the greatest tragedies of war, yet it is the cruel fate of many of our soldiers, sailors and airmen.

By comparison with loss of life, sight and limb, how can we measure financial cost? Though billions may be involved it is small and trifling at the best.

During the war, we in Canada, found enormous sums for weapons of destruction. Final Victory has now been won but that does not mean an end to our responsibilities. What about our hundreds of thousands of fighting men, many of whom are grievously maimed, who must be rehabilitated and brought back into the current of civil life? What about the starving millions in liberated European countries?

What about Great Britain, which faces even slenderer rations than those prevailing during the war? Can we merely shrug our shoulders and say "They have got all they can get out of me."

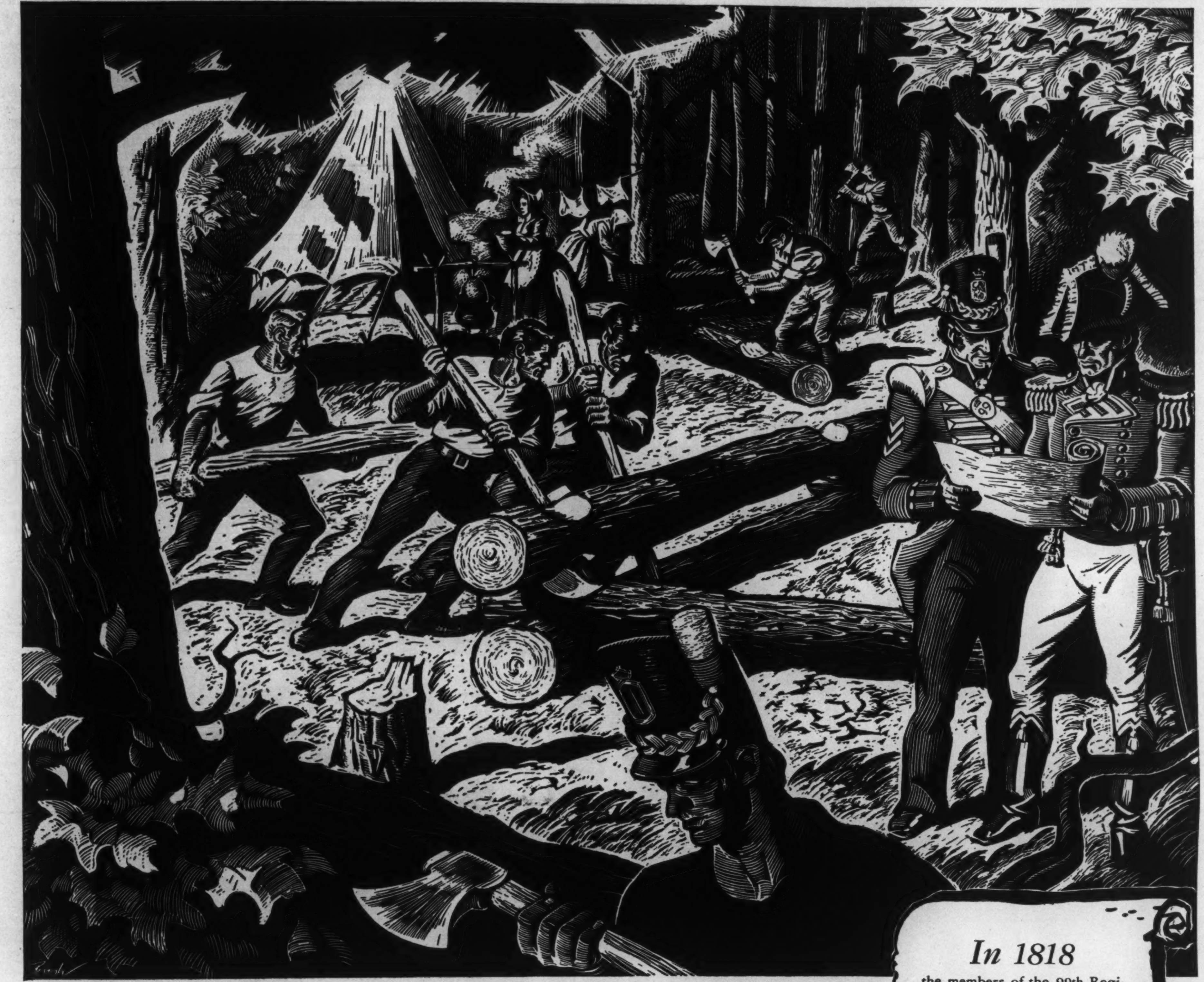
True, all of us are now pretty near the end of our resources. It's going to be mighty tough to raise the money to buy more Victory Bonds, but we can still do it if we make a supreme effort.

Is this supreme effort worthwhile? You should know. Where would we all be today if others had not been called upon to bear greater sacrifices than we have borne?

In gratitude to our fighting men, and to those civilians who felt the full force of war, it is our solemn duty to support Canada's greatest Victory Loan.

DO IT NOW

---*Sign Your Name for Victory*



A duty to those who have fought

All through our history efforts have been made to repay, in some small measure, the debt owed to those who have fought for their country. After the Seven Years' War and the Napoleonic Wars, soldiers were offered grants of land and other inducements, and hundreds of officers and men settled in Upper and Lower Canada.

This time we must do much more for our returned men than was done for the soldier settlers of early days. We must give them the training, the education, the money and the facilities to establish themselves quickly and successfully in civilian life.

That is one reason why we must all support the Ninth Victory Loan. Money is needed to support our army of occupation; to provide hospitalization for the wounded; to transport the men of our armed forces back home.

Above all we must see that our returned men are more generously treated than those of other wars, who in spite of their meagre equipment helped to make Canada great. What they achieved we must hold.

In 1818

the members of the 99th Regiment of Foot, stationed at Quebec after serving in Wellington's Peninsular campaign, were offered the opportunity of settling in Canada. The party, in charge of an officer, proceeded to Lachine, thence up the Ottawa River, and through the bush to the new depot at Richmond. Their families lived in tents while the men cut roads and built cabins.

Privates received 100 acres of land (larger grants for officers), with free transport to the settlement for men and their families, pensions of from sixpence to a shilling a day and army rations for twelve months. The head of each family received an axe, broad axe, mattock, pickaxe, spade, shovel, hoe, scythe, drawknife, hammer, handsaw, 2 scythe stones, 2 files, 12 panes of glass, 1 pound of putty, 12 pounds of nails, camp kettle, bed tick and blanket.

Buy Victory Bonds

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Lourdes Offers Peace, And Pandemonium!

By LIONEL MITCHELL

Yet another indication that Europe is getting back into its old ways is the fact that the first pilgrimage since 1939 has come to Lourdes. Here the holiness of the grotto is almost unbelievably linked with the shameless commercialism of the hotels and souvenir shops.

But behind this incredible pandemonium, the discerning traveller will find the ingenue charm of a little Pyrenees village, with its rivers trickling gaily to the sea and its peasants living out their lives quietly, oblivious to and probably more than a little scornful of the noisy activities near the grotto.

Lourdes.

MORE than 50,000 men and women from all parts of France and the French Empire have arrived in the little city of Lourdes in the chain of the Pyrenees. They constitute the first *Pèlerinage National*—the first since 1939—and the seventy-first mission of its kind since the growth of deep belief in the appearance of our Lady to the little peasant girl Bernadette Soubirous in the early part of 1858.

The revival of the national pilgrimage is another outward sign of the gradual resumption of normal life in Europe. The number of 50,000, it is true, is not very considerable. There have been similar pilgrimages in other days when the figure exceeded 175,000. But, at least, a start has been made towards the recovery of this aspect of spiritual life, and considering the difficulties of transport which still exist everywhere abroad, it is indeed remarkable.

"The Song of Bernadette" has recently made people familiar with the story of Lourdes, just as Zola's notorious book in the last century drew the attention of contemporaries to the mysteries and controversies of the sacred grotto. But in neither case was the stranger who had never visited the place able to visualize the town itself.

I consider it one of the most remarkable places in the whole of Europe. Of course the whole of the modern city revolves around the grotto where Our Lady is said to have appeared, and the over-decorated series of churches which have been erected above, literally sited on platforms hewn out of the forbidding rock of Massabeille, overlooking the swift, gay river Gave—which incidentally abounds in the most luscious trout.

A Peculiar Charm

But apart from that the place has an indefinable atmosphere, the sort of charm which you only find in the little townships of the Pyrenees from Carcassone to Hendaye. For one thing the mountains have an elusive glamor of their own, with their occasional forests and frequent cascades. The rivers all seem to be in a hurry, and they positively sing their way through the ravines in their progress to the sea.

Then the people themselves have a diffident charm of their own. Leaving the pilgrims on one side, and groping your way into the back streets behind the ruined castle which figured in the wars of the Black Prince, you will come across the same type of Pyrenean peasant and worker who has lived here for centuries, and is quite oblivious to the noise and bustle of the riverside and approaches to the grotto.

These aspects of Lourdes are for the fastidious traveller. For the rest the city is a unique cosmopolitan centre and a place of the greatest holiness, intermingled with the most regrettable commercialism. The modern town is filled with huge hotels and sanatoria and hospitals. They are most elaborate, and made for the reception of the hundreds of thousands of sick and crippled who pass through the city in the course of a normal year.

There are sidings in the railway station capable of garaging three hundred trains at a time. Those trains are needed when the big national pilgrimages arrive from all over Europe. There are scores of little hotels with sacred signs and names, which I, personally, have always found in bad taste. And, of course, there are dozens of souvenir shops of the most shameless kind.

The little haven behind the barriers leading to the grotto is one of the serenest places on earth, but outside in the days of the big pilgrimages, it is a place of Bedlam, with the cries of the sellers of sweet-smelling vanilla, the quite unashamed hotel touts, the shop-girls standing on the pavements by the side of tables filled with gimcrack souvenirs and ornaments of all kinds. And the traffic is completely uncontrolled and roars down the steep hill to the grotto entrance like an avalanche, and carrying almost as much danger in its train.

At such moments it is good to steal your way through the bewildered crowd and reach the pier-like structures of the cafes over the Gave by the big bridge. You sit at little tables in traditional French cafe terrace style, but with this difference, that, through the cracks in the boards underfoot, you can glimpse the swirling waters of the river. But what of that continuous swishing groan when you can drink your fill of the liqueurs of the country—Izarra and Chatelaine, and store a memory that will never fade?

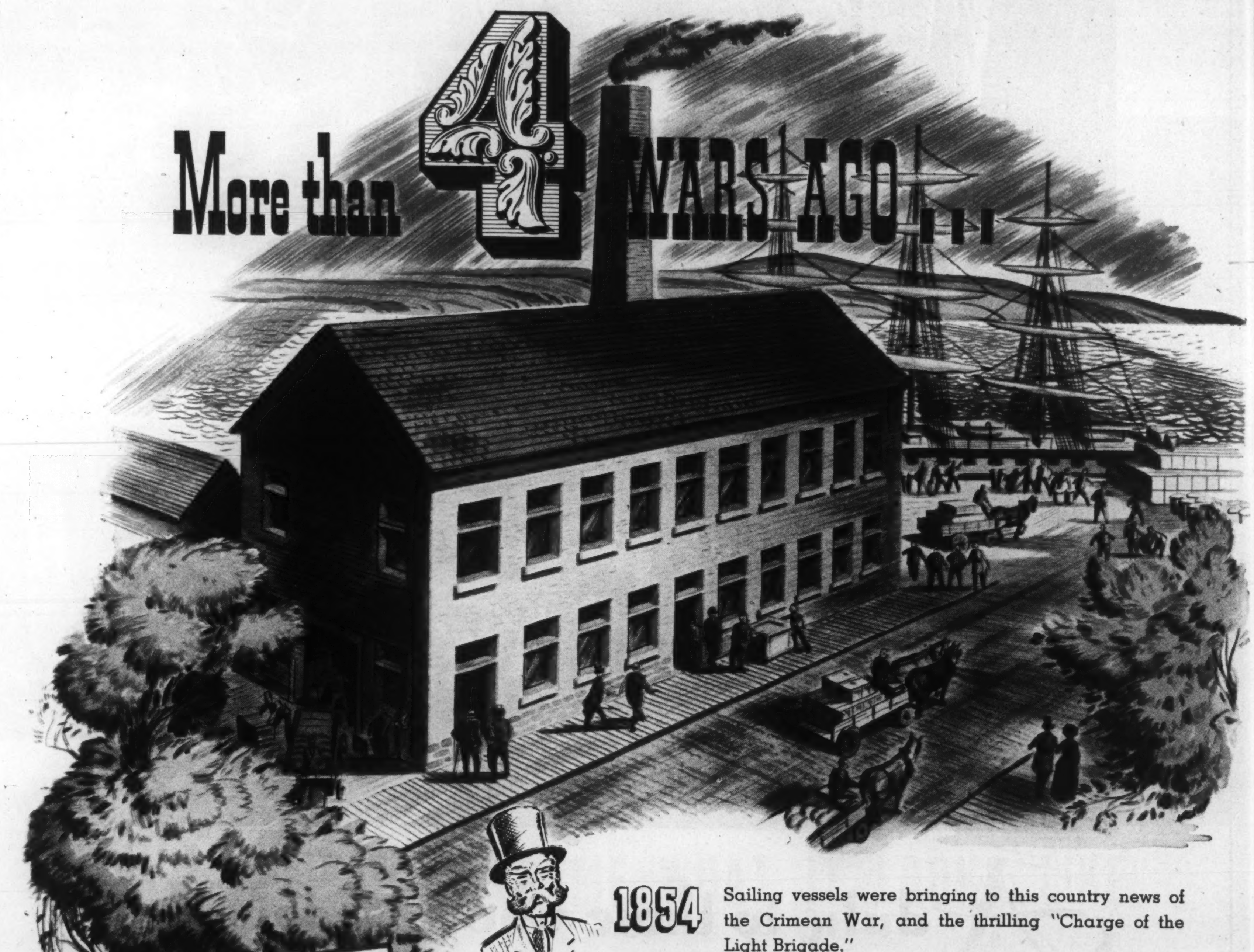
• •

ALBERTA AIR

A STRANGER arrived in Calgary and stood on Mount Royal admiring the scenery to the west; the great ragged hump of the Rockies. He was asked to guess how far away they were. When he said "Twenty miles," he was astonished to hear that they were three times that distance away.

The stranger turned to a man standing near-by and said, "What a stupendous country!" The man he spoke to happened to be stone-deaf so didn't hear the remark. The stranger looked at him a moment, shrugged his shoulders and said to himself, "How dumb of me! I should have realized. That guy is probably fifteen miles away!"

From "Johnny Chinook," by Robert E. Gard.



More than 4 WARS AGO...

1854 Sailing vessels were bringing to this country news of the Crimean War, and the thrilling "Charge of the Light Brigade."

In that year, on Montreal's bustling waterfront, three enterprising young men laid the foundation of a great Canadian industry.

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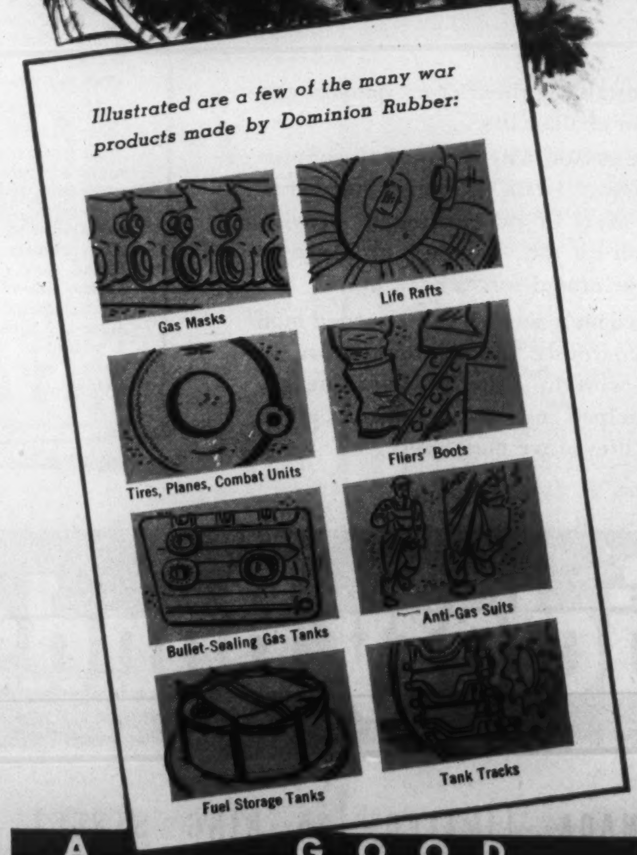
From this small beginning has grown Dominion Rubber Company—Canada's oldest and largest rubber company.

For over 90 years, through four major conflicts—the Crimean War, the Boer War and two World Wars—the history of Dominion Rubber has been one of continual progress and scientific advancement.

Today, eight large plants of Dominion Rubber are speeding the production of tires, footwear, hose and belting—to meet civilian needs.

Back of every Dominion product is a 90-year tradition of unexcelled quality and dependability.

Illustrated are a few of the many war products made by Dominion Rubber:



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A GOOD NAME TO REMEMBER

Jap Railroad to Burma Cost 165,000 Lives

By LIEUT. MARK QUIN

Many Canadians captured at Hong Kong worked on the Japanese Railroad of Death in Siam which became the main Jap supply line to their armies in Burma during 1944-45 and in the completion of which 15,000 Allied prisoners and 150,000 Asiatics died. The writer of this article survived three years' toil on this railroad.

NO more trains will run on the "railroad of death" in Siam. This 255-mile line through the jungle-girt hills of the Siam-Burma frontier now lies desolate. The jungle is creeping back. Soon only the embankment will remain.

For three years hundreds of trains carried troops and supplies over this line to the Jap bases in Burma. The teak forests have echoed with the clang of machinery in the Japanese marshalling yards. Great dumps of food and supplies piled up under the broad leaves of wild banana plantations. Hundreds of camps, large and small, lay dotted up and down the line.

Here hundreds of thousands of men—white, black, brown and yellow—worked and died for their Jap masters and the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere which was never realized.

Many of the railroad's 1,000 bridges have been destroyed by Allied bombs. Whampoo Viaduct, largest of these bridges, was nearly three-quarters of a mile long, more than 700 ft. above the river bed. Completed in July 1943, it was blown up by Allied bombers early this year.

I worked on the Railroad of Death for more than three years. I was one of 60,000 Allied prisoners who, with 500,000 Asiatics, slaved for the Japs. Fifteen thousand of us died. More than 150,000 of the Asiatics died. We were all coolies together.

Three thousand of us left Singapore for Siam as an advance party in June 1942. We travelled by train, packed into steel box cars—27 to a car.

We had to take turns to climb across to the doorway to get fresh air. There were no proper arrangements for food. There were no sanitation facilities.

Camp Always Flooded

At first we worked at Bampong, Siam, base of the railroad, unloading the building materials. We lived in bamboo huts between 100 and 150 feet long, roofed with palm leaf. The roof reached down to within three feet of the ground on each side so there was little or no light.

A raised dais of split bamboo ran down each side of the hut. On this we slept and ate. Between 200 and 300 of us lived in each hut. Almost all the time we were in this camp it wae flooded to a depth of two feet.

In December 1942 many thousands more men were sent up from Singapore and the work of building the railway started.

Parties of us were forced to march 50 and sometimes over a hundred kilometres into the jungle, carrying on our backs all our kit, food, working tools, cooking utensils and tents for the Japanese guards.

We marched through all weathers. Clearings in the jungle were our camps. There was no cover of any kind.

We rested overnight and started work the following day. All of us, officers and men alike, toiled from 10 to 15 hours a day in slave gangs.

Our food was rice of such poor grade that it is usually given to pigs, and a stew of dried vegetable or marrow water three times a day. This diet was one-tenth of what is required to keep a European in bodily health when working in the tropics.

Each Day Ten Died

Daily we were beaten and driven by our Jap and Korean guards with shovels, pick helves, iron bars and thick bamboos. On one stretch of the line they used wire whips.

Through all the long summer of 1943 we lived and worked under these conditions, beset by cholera, dysentery, diphtheria, malaria, tropical ulcers, deficiency diseases, pneumonia and skin diseases. In my camp men died at the rate of ten a day for many months.

We complained, we protested. The Japs refused to listen. We quoted the Geneva and Hague Conventions and International Law to them. The reply was: "The Japanese army does not recognize International Law."

Malaria, dysentery, beri beri and ulcers were not recognized as diseases, and men were forced out to work on stretchers, breaking stones.

By September 1943 the railway was through. Bangkok was linked with Moulmein and the main Japanese supply line to their armies in Burma during 1944 and 1945 was ready. One man died for every sleeper laid. In one camp on the railway there were 2,400 hospital cases necessitating 155 major and 400 minor amputations.

The surgeon operated with a meat saw, using a local anæsthetic made up from the camp dentist's cocaine.

Last year the Allied Air Force started bombing the line. We had to repair it. We suffered many casualties.

Colonel Sugasawa, Jap commandant of all prisoners in Siam and Burma, said to us: "You are soldiers and you must be prepared to die."

I shall not forget Sugasawa and I hope the War Crimes Commission will not forget him.

At 78, H.M. Queen Mary continues to take an active part in public life. She is seen here receiving a bouquet at the London Children's Thanksgiving for Victory Concert which was held recently at the Royal Albert Hall.

"CAUGHT SHORT"
THROUGH LACK OF
PLANNING
CLICK!
MORNING NEWS
John Marone

THE road back lies ahead of Canadian industry—the road back to civilian production—back to full-fledged competition.

Shortages still persist. But the battle of reconversion is on—with its scramble for materials, manpower, markets—all this a prelude to massive production unequalled in the history of industry.

Post-war planning has given way to post-war action. Executives once "in charge of the future" are now faced with cold realities.

Can vastly enlarged plant capacities now be used to practical advantage? Can war jobs be rapidly converted to peace jobs? How can consumer desires which may have undergone radical changes since pre-war days be satisfied?

Manufacturers who have practical answers to many such questions are in a favoured position. It's no time to be "caught short" through lack of planning.

No matter how far your plans are advanced, why not compare notes with us? Here at Thompson Products, new techniques, skills and methods, born in the crucible of war and which contributed in no small measure to victory, will have wide peacetime application. They may help you solve some of "tomorrow's" problems that have become "today's."

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"UNECO" Puts Canada In Humiliating Position

By WALTER B. HERBERT

A decision by the United Nations' Conference at San Francisco to form a United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization (initial meetings of which are scheduled to be held in London in November) to appreciate, develop and assist the education and cultural life of all the peoples of the world, may conceivably bring about a solution to a matter which has troubled thinking Canadians for many years—the formation of a Government portfolio to further our own national culture.

ON OCTOBER 11 the Hon. Louis St. Laurent, speaking for the Government in reply to probing by the C.C.F. leader, informed the House of Commons that Canada had received an invitation to attend the initial meetings of the United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization, UNECO, in London, in November. The Justice Minister added that Canada had decided to accept the invitation.

The whole statement was made in less than a minute and it used up only an inch of space in Hansard. The casualness of the incident was a significant sidelight on the lukewarmness of official enthusiasm in this country concerning a matter which is being regarded with eagerness elsewhere.

In the United States a representative of the State Department has been assigned the mission of visiting various regions of the country to stimulate public interest in the forthcoming London meeting, and to seek the cooperation of educators and specialists in cultural matters. Elaborate participation is being planned by the British Government. The Mexican and various South American Governments have given wide publicity to the coming event.

Mcst countries, in fact, have already given evidence of enthusiastic interest. But in Canada the whole matter is being treated officially with the sort of reticence usually associated with hiding a torso in the cellar. Few people know about it, and the Federal Government is not straining anything in its efforts to excite public interest. The press throughout Canada has ignored it,—which is strange, because this is a story which would provide a lot of good copy.

World-Wide Cooperation

The United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization is one of the fruits of the San Francisco Conference. Chapter four of the United Nations Charter, which emerged from that conference, specifically authorizes the General Assembly to initiate world-wide co-operation to deal with educational and cultural problems.

The roots of the matter go back to the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, which held fortnightly meetings in London commencing in 1942, and which was joined by representatives of the United States Government in April 1944.

According to the first draft of the UNECO constitution (to be considered at the meeting) the objectives of the organization shall be:—

(1) To develop and maintain mutual understanding and appreciation of the life and culture, the arts, the humanities and the sciences of the peoples of the world, as a basis for effective international organization and world peace; and

(2) To cooperate in extending and in making available to all peoples for the service of common human needs the world's full body of knowledge and culture, and in assuring its contribution to the economic stability, political security and general well-being of the peoples of the world.

Now; here are objectives to make us squirm with humiliation, because they focus attention on Canada's immaturity and indifference and delinquency in the matter of national concern over cultural development. Whereas other countries have, for many years, stimulated interest in The Humanities and have regarded cultural achievements as both an aim and an instrument of public policy, Canadian governments have persistently refused even to acknowledge that The Humanities are entitled to a place in our scheme of things.

Who Will Represent Us?

Consequently, Canada is now the only ranking nation in the world totally lacking any suitable official body which may fit into the UNECO plan.

Our Government is faced with a knotty problem in deciding what manner of representation Canada may send to the November conference. Most other countries will send cabinet ministers who are experienced in educational and cultural affairs, buttressed by official advisers. Distinguished delegations will certainly represent the United Kingdom, Russia, France, Belgium and Norway. The United States will despatch important officials of the State Department—men and women experienced in the operations of the Cultural Relations Division. Will Canada send a mission to the Conference? Or will we merely instruct our over-worked Canada House people to take on an extra chore?

Even if our Government should deem the UNECO Conference sufficiently important to justify the attendance of a Canadian Cabinet Minister—a most unlikely turn of events—the best we could possibly do would be to name some minister *ad hoc*—and clothe him in a deceptive mantle of government interest in educational and cultural matters.

It is remotely possible that the Prime Minister's accidental presence in London at the time of the UNECO meeting might result in his attending the first stages of the conference—and that would be something for the book.

However, the point is that Canada has not and never did have a national portfolio even remotely concerned with our national culture, and at this late date even our very finest minister-representative could not pretend to be more than a make-shift delegate from this country.

Canada's participation in the activities of UNECO, after the organization has been set in motion as a result of the November conference, will prove as embarrassing as solving the problem of adequate representation for the preliminaries. The UNECO scheme contemplates the existence of national bodies, either official or unofficial with government recognition, able to act as participating members and to accept specific responsibilities. Canada, of course, has no such organization.

Thus it may develop that our acceptance of the invitation to the November preliminary meeting of UNECO will result in forcing a reluctant Canadian Government to take the long-delayed step toward establishment of some manner of National Humanities Council. Or possibly the Royal Canadian Academy—treated shabbily by a succession of Canadian Governments—may be stimulated by Federal interest and financial support to such an extent that it will be able to cooperate effectively with comparable bodies in other countries.

The UNECO situation provides another striking illustration of the influence of external events upon Canadian domestic affairs. For many years deeply concerned Canadians **have been pressing without avail for Federal recognition of the importance of the nation's educational and cultural life.**

Possibly a decision by the United Nations in conference at San Francisco will give Canadians the solution to a problem they were never able to work out for themselves.

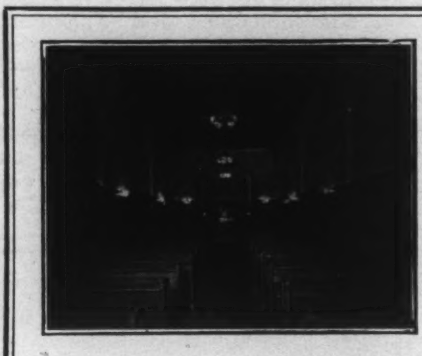
R. J. CULLEN

R. J. Cullen, Chairman of International Paper Company, who has been elected a Director of The Bank of Toronto.

The outstanding career of Mr. Cullen has won for him an international reputation as industrialist and engineer and long ago brought him into prominence as a dynamic, influential leader in the pulp and paper industry with which he first became identified in 1903. It was at that time that he designed and constructed the Hawkesbury bleached sulphite mill now owned and operated by Canadian International Paper Company.

In 1918, he became interested in the possibility of manufacturing Kraft Pulp and Paper in the Southern States and later designed and built the Louisiana Pulp and Paper Company mill which was acquired by International Pulp and Paper Company in 1927. In that year he became a Vice-President of the Company. In 1936 he was elected President and in 1943 he assumed his present position as Chairman of the Corporation.

Mr. Cullen is also a Director of Canadian International Paper Company, Continental Paper Products, International Fibreboard Limited, International Envelope Corporation and New Brunswick International Paper Company.



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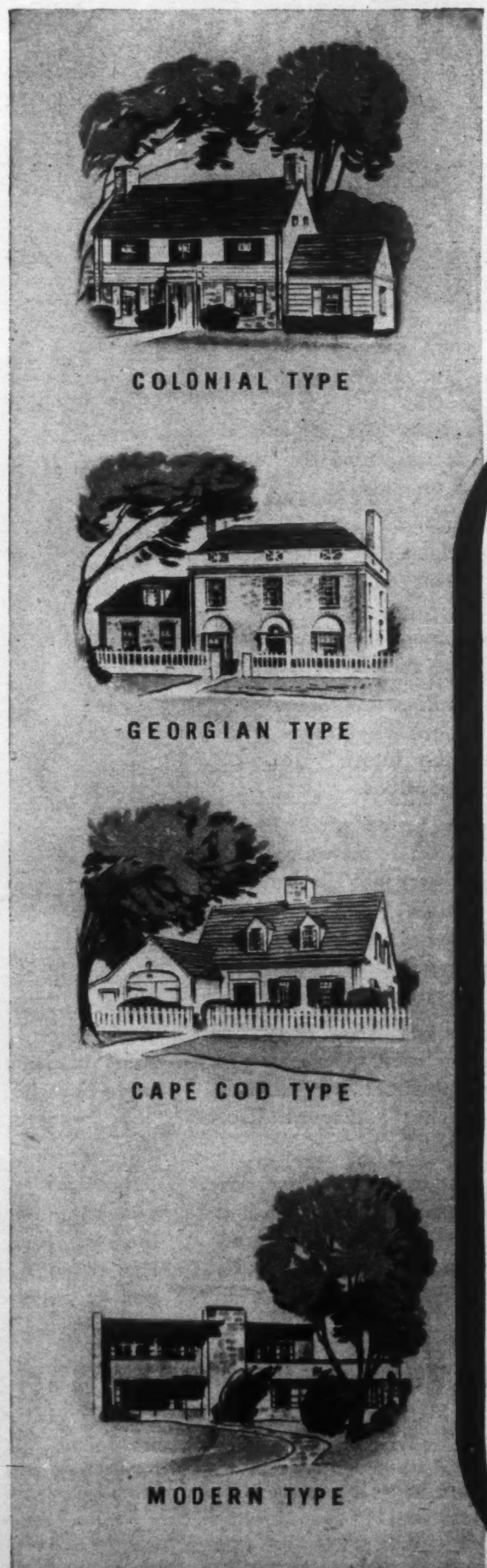

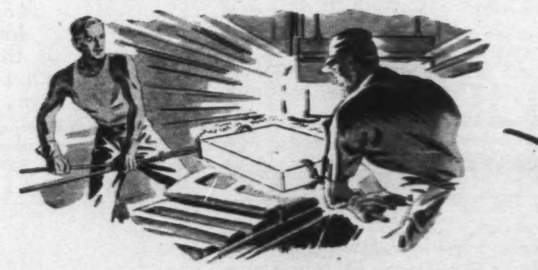

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*Trade Mark Reg'd

COPPER AND TOMORROW

Copper and copper alloys have been proved essential over and over again both in established products and many new ones. A recent check of more than 700 leading manufacturers, whose peace-time production ranges from fountain pens to airplanes, shows that brass, bronze, nickel silver and other copper alloys will continue to play a basic part in the items they are designing for postwar Canada. There are many reasons for this, but most important both to industry and the public, is the proved *dependability* of copper.

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In Korea, 35 Years Of Mourning Have Ended

By GORDON COOPER

Until the fall of Japan, Korea had been in mourning for a period of 35 years in protestation against the Japanese annexation in 1910, the whole population wearing white costumes topped, in the case of the men by a very unusual headgear.

The strategic importance of Korea in the Far East, with 6,000 miles of coastline, has on several occasions made her the cause of war. In addition the country is rich in undeveloped minerals and forests, and in the past it has been unfortunate that the inhabitants, while extremely charming, lacked the forcefulness necessary for keeping their independence.

Seoul.

IN 1910 the Japanese annexed outright Korea, the ancient kingdom with a history extending back to the 12th century B.C., and known in recent centuries as the "Hermit Kingdom".

One result was that the whole population went into "perpetual mourning", declaring that this state of silent demonstration would continue until such time as they obtained their freedom once more. Now that freedom has returned—for whatever the future of Korea may be it certainly will not involve any kind of Japanese control—it may mean a wholesale alteration in the clothing worn by the Koreans.

Accompanied by his wife and family, Edward Stettinius, former U. S. Secretary of State and now chief American representative to the United Nations, recently arrived in London to attend the Preparatory Commission of the League of Nations

The costumes of the people are among the strangest in the world, especially the men's. They wear white pantaloons, and over this a long white coat fastened at the right breast. But the headgear is the most striking feature of the costume. Young men wear their hair long and hanging down the back, but on arriving at a state of manhood and marriage, that is to say at about sixteen years of age, they gather up their hair into a top-knot.

To protect this top-knot there is a small wire cage which fits over the knot, and then the hat, which is made to fit the wire cage, is perched above it. The older men invariably wear beards of a rather straggly type, but it gives them a peculiarly dignified and patriarchal air. It is this white costume which represents their mourning dress—mourning not only for deaths, but also for the loss of their independence.

Cause of War

Korea, like some Balkan countries, has on more than one occasion been the apparent cause of war. Lying between Vladivostock to the north and Port Arthur to its south, Korea, so the Japanese claimed, was "a dagger pointed at her heart", and this was the chief immediate cause of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905.

After this war the complete independence of Korea that had been recognized in the treaty following the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 (which also was for the control of Korea) gave way to a recognition by Russia of Japan's paramount interest in Korea.

Japan continued her military occupation of the country until she annexed it outright. Doubtless Korea's 6,000-mile coastline was an important military reason for annexation, but, in addition, the country has much mineral wealth (mostly undeveloped), forests of great value, and a large silk-worm industry.

Korea was one of the cradles of the world's culture, and, even today, can be seen there the remains of former days of greatness. But the Koreans, while they are charming and industrious, lack those qualities of push and energy which are the prime necessities for retaining one's independence, especially if one's land is rich in resources.

Shortly before the war I traversed the whole length of the Korean peninsula, entering the country at the port of Fusan. Not far from Fusan lies Keisu, the ancient capital of over a thousand years ago. Today only a few huts mark the site of what was once a city of almost two million people.

There are still to be seen some of the magnificent tombs in which the dead were buried, and in these valuable pottery can still be unearthed. Indeed, Korea is a wonderful treasure-house for the collector, and I picked up for pence things which in other countries would cost pounds.

The present-day capital is Seoul, or Keijo as it is termed by the local people. It is surrounded by mountains, and has a rare beauty. Life carries on there very much as it has done for hundreds of years.

Funeral Ceremonies

Funeral ceremonies play a large part in the Koreans' lives. I was present at these death rites for a leading citizen. First one hears a sad and measured chant, and then, as the procession comes nearer, one sees a double row of banner bearers carrying colored streamers with inscriptions on them. They are slung from long slender poles.

Behind the banners come unlit lanterns also on long poles, and then comes the hearse with a couple of figures in front borne in chairs, and completely veiled. Then follows a palanquin bright with colors of red and yellow and blue. This palanquin is carried by bearers, while priests walk beside it making lament. After this follow the mourners, carried in high rickshaws, and following them again come numerous wreaths of artificial flowers. Another procession follows, for the first hearse is only make-believe, intended to deceive the evil spirits. The real corpse comes in the second palanquin.

Burial mounds constitute quite an agricultural problem, for a person has to be buried where the astrologer states, regardless of whose property it may be. And these mounds, dotted about everywhere, must not be interfered with or ploughed over.

Life runs easily, however, in Korea. Bustle and worry are totally absent, for there exists the philosophic happiness of a highly cultured people. It is their misfortune their country occupies such a vital strategic position in the Far East.

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Newfoundland Bishop Man of Many Parts

By OWSLEY ROBERT ROWLEY

The present Bishop of Newfoundland is an Englishman who from 1928-1931 was assistant-priest at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec.

In 1936, after returning to England and spending five years as vicar in a prosperous Essex market town, his strong character and fine record made him the Archbishop of Canterbury's choice for the position of Coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland, and in 1942, on the resignation of his superior, he became the sixth Bishop.

DURING the years 1914-1918, from the playing fields of Eton to the battlefields of France went a cheerful, unassuming young Englishman sporting the solitary "pip" of a Second Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery—and so tall that it was said of him "He always strikes his matches on the top of the door; no one can see the mark, and for him it is the handiest spot!" His name was Philip Selwyn Abraham.

The Gunners—with whom he served 1916-1919, with the 35th Division, Royal Artillery, and later as staff-captain, R.A. Fourth Corps—found young Lt. Abraham cool and courageous in tight corners, full of vigor, determined, ever considerate of his men, the best type of junior officer. They little knew then, nor did he, that across the looming years there awaited him not steel-helmet and khaki, but the cope and mitre of a Bishop of the Anglican communion.

Philip Abraham was born at Lichfield, England, on July 29, 1897, the youngest son and eighth in a family of five sons and five daughters. He was educated at Stoke House, Slough; at Eton, where he was a foundation scholar (the only one to study for Holy Orders); at New College, Oxford, from which he graduated in 1921 (3rd Class Lit. Hum.); and at the Clergy Training School, Westcott House, Cambridge, under the Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham O.B.E., M.A. (Cantab.), that famous trainer of clergy. He took his M.A. from Oxford in 1927. On his elevation to the Episcopate, the degree of Doctor of Divinity (honoris causa) was conferred upon him in 1938 by the University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.

Artillerymen with whom he had served in France read his name in the newspapers in 1919, listed in the inter-Varsity boat race crews. He rowed in the Oxford "Second Eight" versus Cambridge, and his boat was beaten.

Entered Parish Work

Ordained Deacon on Sunday Oct. 1, 1922, and Priest on Friday, Dec. 21, 1923—the feast of St. Thomas, Apostle and Martyr—both ordinations being by the Bishop of Southwell, Sir Edwyn Hoskyns, Bart., and at Southwell Minster—the Rev. Mr. Abraham entered parish work in the suburbs of the ancient and lovely city of Nottingham, "Queen of the Midlands", then burgeoning into painfully new red-brick housing estates.

One such district was Daybrook, Nottingham, where Philip Abraham served as Curate at St. Paul's Church under his brother-in-law, the Rev. A.R.Browne-Wilkinson, and for three years ministered mostly to fellow-beings who "spoke his language"—ex-servicemen doggedly settling down to civilian life, marriage, babies, and backyard gardening on Saturday afternoons. He undertook additional duties as priest-in-charge of the Church of the Transfiguration, Sherwood, Nottingham.

In 1925 he joined the staff of one of the largest parish churches in England—St. Mary the Virgin, Redcliffe, near Bristol—where he specialized in educational work, and served as Chaplain R.N.V.R. of H.M.S. "Flying Fox", of the Bristol Division.

As year followed year in busy Bristol districts, teeming with shipfolk and shiptalk and dominated by the throbbing seaport, from whose quay four centuries before the adventurer Cabot sailed into the sunset and found awaiting him the New World in all its stark ruggedness, the "tallest curate at St. Mary's" felt the tug of the sea, and what lay beyond the sea, and there came to him a strong call to serve in the Church Overseas.

Arrived in Canada

He contacted the Missionary Council of the National Assembly, who in 1928, introduced him to the Dean of Quebec, Dr. Crowfoot, then in England seeking an assistant; early in the following year Mr. Abraham arrived in Canada.

The people in the pews, former scholars of the Sunday School, and ex-members of the Scout Troop at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, still remember with great affection the strong, earnest preacher with the fine clear voice, who from 1928 to 1931 served as assistant-priest and Precentor.

Then, after little more than two years at the Cathedral, from his old college (New College, Oxford) he received the offer of the important living of Romford in Essex. He accepted, sailed to England, and in due course was instituted vicar of the ancient parish of St. Edward the Confessor.

Romford is one of London's "dormitories". So enormous had been the rise in local population that new churches and schools had been built and large housing projects undertaken, to provide for an increase from 34,000 to 75,000 in six years. The new vicar entered upon his heavy duties with zest, and in his spare time acted as chaplain of the Oldchurch hospital and represented Oxford University on the Essex Education Committee at a time when £6,000,000 was being spent in the erection and supervision of a large number of schools as a result of the Hadow Report.

Busy, busy years! Preaching, teaching, advising, ministering to the sick, comforting the bereaved, grappling with a thousand and one tasks that fall to the yearly lot of a parish vicar, on the move constantly with a cheering word among a motley medley of teeming humanity who looked upon him as their friend, the Rev. Philip Abraham was giving of his best—as only a man who loves his work. And then came 1936.

Across the sea, in Newfoundland, the 71 years-old Bishop White, fifth in succession to the See of Newfoundland, found his duties increasingly heavy and asked for a Coadjutor.

The Synod of Newfoundland met in June, and passed a resolution leaving the appointment to Archbishop Lang of Canterbury, whose glance turned at once upon the Vicar of Romford.

A Royal License was issued authorizing the Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate the Rev. Philip Abraham as "Coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland, with right of succession to the See". Again the call had come to travel westward, and the call was answered.

The consecration ceremony took place on August 1, 1937 in the chapel of historic Lambeth Palace. Archbishop Lang officiated, assisted among others by Bishop Furse of St. Albans, (uncle of the Rev. Abraham), and the Rt. Rev. C. T. Abraham, his father, formerly Suffragan Bishop of Derby.

An old friend, Canon Cunningham of Wescott House, Cambridge, preached the consecration sermon, from the text "Bind the sacrifice with cords even unto the horns of the altar". Prophetic words. The modern bishop's throne is indeed an altar of sacrifice, its occupant bound not only by ties of consecration, but in Bishop Abraham's case by a very high sense of duty. The date was Sunday, August 1, 1937.

On arrival in Newfoundland, Bishop Abraham was appointed to the stall of St. Alban's in the Newfoundland Cathedral. When in 1942 Bishop White resigned, his Coadjutor became the Sixth Bishop of Newfoundland and was enthroned on Whit-Sunday, June 13, 1943, at the Cathedral Church of St. John Baptist, St. John's, Newfoundland. Twenty-five years had passed since he tramped the muddy duckboards of front-line trenches, and

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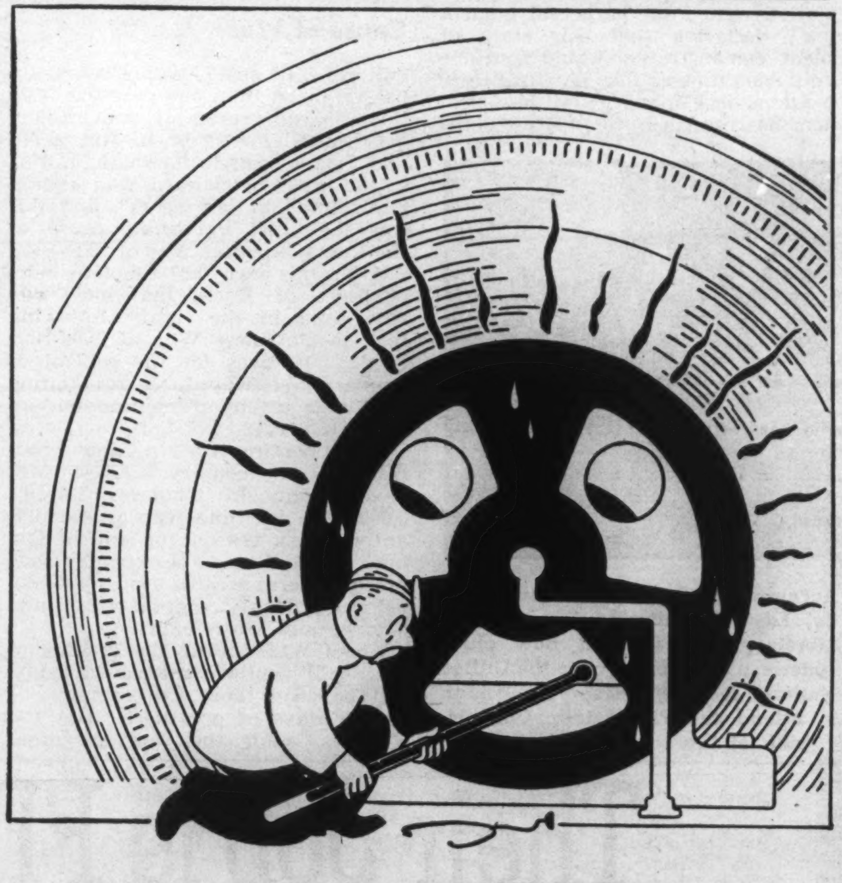

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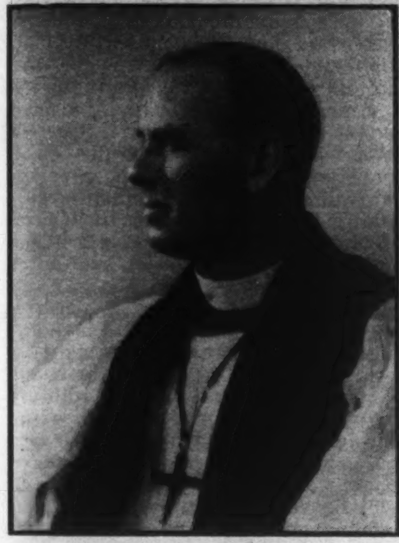

Rt. Rev. Philip Selwyn Abraham, D.D.

now the transition from battlefield to Bishop's Bench was complete.

It can be said, however, that the present Bishop of Newfoundland was "cradled" in the Church, for his grandfather, the Rev. Charles John Abraham went as a priest to New Zealand in 1841 with its first Bishop, the Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, and when in 1867 Bishop Selwyn was translated to the See of Lichfield, C.J.Abraham returned with him to England and subsequently became Assistant Bishop of Lichfield.

Third Generation

The present Bishop of Newfoundland's father, Charles Thomas Abraham—who held many important positions in the Church, and who died in 1945 at the age of 87—was from 1909 to 1927 Bishop of Derby, a Suffragan to the Bishop of Southwell, the See of Derby not having been set up at that time. The Bishop's mother, Mary Theresa (Furse) Abraham, now in her 81st year, was the daughter of the late Venerable Charles Wellington Furse, a Devonshire squarson who became Archdeacon of Westminster. And the Bishop's uncle, Rt. Rev. Michael Bolton Furse. was Bishop of Pretoria, South Africa, from 1909 until 1920, when he was translated to the See of St. Albans and held it until September 1944 when age compelled retirement. Thus the present Bishop of Newfoundland is the third generation to serve as Bishop in the Church of God.

On June 7th, 1923, Philip Abraham married Elizabeth Dorothy Cecily, only daughter of Sir John and Lady Marriott, of Linton Road, Oxford; Sir John, who died recently, was M.P. for Oxford. Mrs. Abraham has an abundance of that quality which, for want of a better name, is called "charm". Their family consists of two sons and a daughter; Charles John, teaching; Janet Elizabeth, in college at St. John's, William Pepperell and Martin Marriott, both at school in St. John's. William Pepperell, by the way, was named after a fighting ancestor of the family, Sir William Pepperell, who led the British forces at the capture of Louisburg in 1745.

What is Bishop Abraham's Churchmanship? If asked, he would say "poor"; but would smilingly add that by upbringing and training he was taught the Faith as a Catholic, and has never regretted it.

• •

Too Much Green Tea in Japan

By ARTHUR LA BERN

The little wooden town of Shimada, six hours' train ride from Tokyo, had not seen a white man for 10 years. My arrival was an event.

Nobody at the station spoke English. It was growing dusk and the prospect of spending the night in a Jap-crowded waiting-room was uninviting. Across the road, followed by a crowd of gaping children, I found a garage office open. The proprietor bowed, but when I asked whether he spoke English, he shook his head.

At last I managed to make him understand two words: "Hotel" and "police". He motioned me to a seat and began to talk in Japanese on the telephone. Meanwhile, a girl came in, bowed low and presented me with green tea.

Even after I had drunk five cups of green tea, the Jap was still chattering on the telephone.

It was dark now and all the town's children had gathered outside, noses pressed against the window, gazing at the strange white man.

An hour later the telephone chatter began to produce results. I gathered he had been rounding up the town's three English linguists, and the police chiefs.

To my dismay each arrival was the occasion for more green tea.

Last white man seen in Shimada was an American engineer, 10 years ago, they said. The last English person was a missionary named Miss Shaw, 15 years ago.

By this time we had adjourned to an inner room. Another figure appeared at the door. Bowing, he introduced himself as Masayuko Miuru. He said he had been chief steward at Yokohama Foreign Club for 10 years, but was now an architect.

Never Show Surprise

I have learned not to show surprise at anything in Japan, but how a club steward suddenly becomes an architect rather baffled me.

The police chief, Kishachi Janaka, arrived—bald, smiling, a sword buckled to his black uniform. "I not speak English," he said, apologetically.

With him was a plain clothes policeman, Jatsuya Nakatsuka. Nakatsuka did not speak English either, although I was told he was attached to the foreign department of police.

The Japanese hotel, they said, was not good, but I could have the room the last white had 10 years ago. After more green tea, we all walked down the dusty main street between quaint wooden houses silvered by moonlight.

At the door of the house where I was to sleep we all took off our shoes and squatted cross-legged on the floor. Then we had some more green tea.

Over the tea they asked me about V bombs. Every Jap I have spoken to has asked the same question: "What were the V bombs like?" They show more interest in V bombs than in Atom bombs.

Green tea was followed by warm saké or Japanese wine. Saké flowed freely for an hour or more, then dinner was brought in. To my astonishment it was grilled steak.

Perhaps this time, I showed my surprise. Masayuko Miuru explained that "the steaks are with the compliments of the police station." It confirmed what I had heard before. The black market in Japan is run by the police.

We went on drinking saké. The police chief had unbuttoned his tunic and unbuckled his sword. After midnight he and the plain-clothes policeman, who had regretted their inability to speak English, began using English phrases. As the saké bottle got lower their voices got higher and their English vocabulary more extensive.

They were not even annoyed when it was suggested that they were Nippon's equivalent of the Gestapo.

And what about breakfast, they asked. Would I like my eggs boiled, poached or fried?

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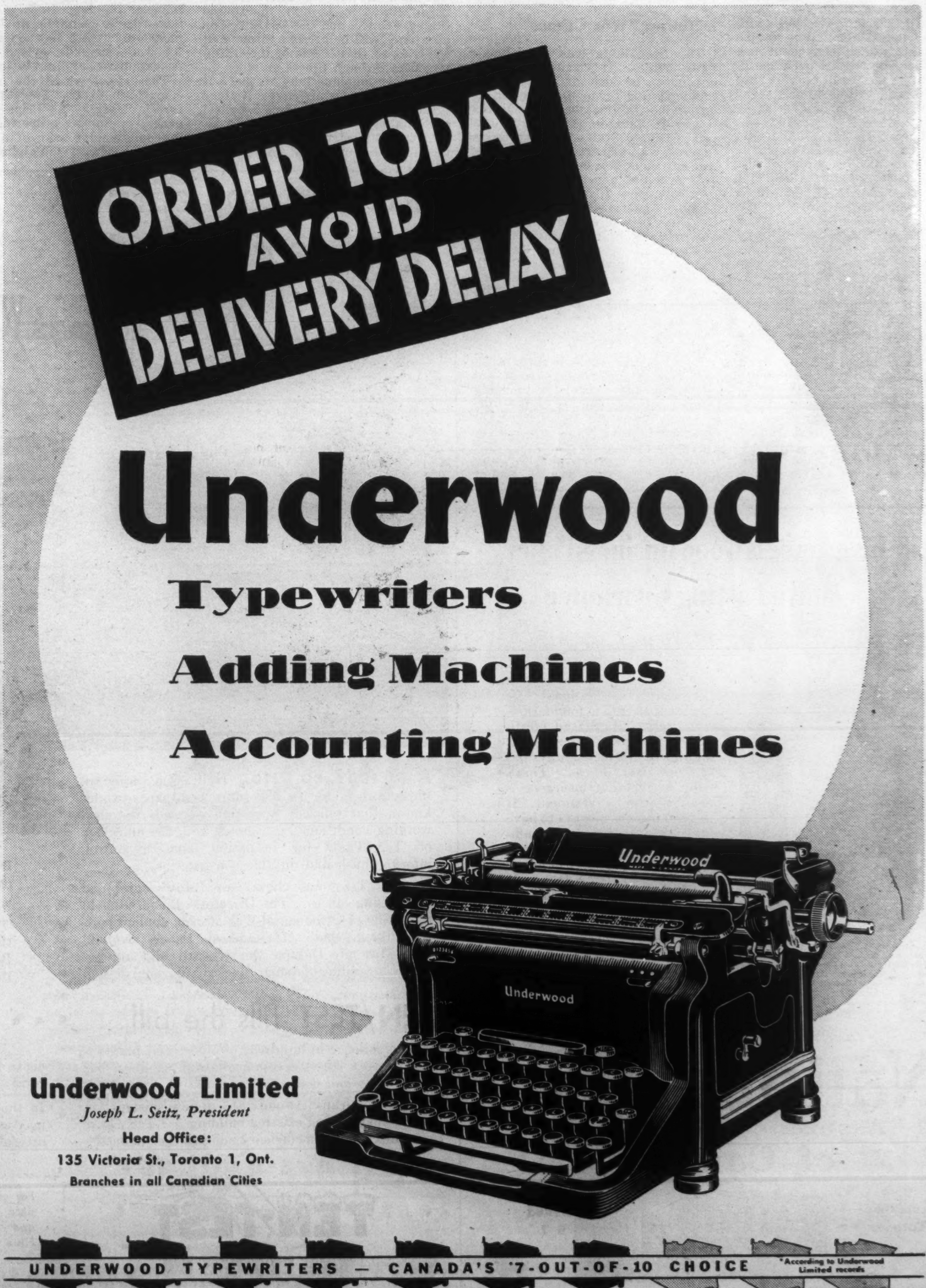

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Unique Tribunal Tries Major War Criminals

By WILSON POPHAM

Extreme care has been taken in constituting the International Military Tribunal that will sit in Nuremberg in November to try the big war criminals. The Allies are determined that the trials shall be conducted according to established international law.

ONE of the most difficult problems the United Nations have had to face is the trial of the major war criminals. The indictment, trial and punishment of "quislings", traitors, murderers and other comparatively small fry has presented no particular difficulty. Hundreds have already been tried and sentenced by competent courts in their own countries. But the trials of the major war criminals, scheduled to commence in Nuremberg between November 18 and 22, will be the result only of long and painstaking work by the great lawyers of the leading members of the United Nations.

From the earliest days of the war, the capture, trial and punishment of war criminals has been one of the major objectives of the Allies.

On October 25, 1941, President Roosevelt warned the Nazis of the inevitable consequences of their acts and Mr. Churchill announced that retribution must henceforth take its place among the major purposes of the war. On January 13, 1942, there was an Inter-Allied Declaration on punishment for war crimes.

The Allies placed "among their principal war aims the punishment, through the channel of organized justice, of those guilty of or responsible for these crimes, whether they have ordered them, perpetrated them or participated in them".

These warnings were repeated at intervals. When at last armistices were signed, they contained clauses for the handing over of those suspected of war crimes. But always in the background has been the difficulty of deciding just how the criminals could be charged and what tribunal was competent to try them. The emphasis has always been that punishment must be "through the recognized channels of justice".

It would have been simpler to have summarily executed the war criminals. But this would not have served the same purpose. The Allies had to show that these men had been guilty of war crimes against international law by strictly legal methods. They were determined that they in turn should not be accused of ignoring the rule of law.

Defining "War Crimes"

The first thing was to define a "war crime". If war crimes were not new, the idea of indicting the criminals and trying them by an international tribunal was new. Justice Robert H. Jackson, Chief of Counsel of the United States in the prosecution of war criminals, has defined war crimes as acts criminal by standards accepted generally in all civilized countries. In more legal terms he has summarized offences against the rules of war already established and accepted by the nations; atrocities and offences against the principles of criminal law as generally observed in civilized states and covered by the Fourth Hague Convention and invasions of other countries and initiation of wars of aggression in violation of international law or treaties.

Each of the other leading Allies has given its own definition of war crimes and they amount to the same things—acts in violation of the rules of war, written or universally understood. And they have agreed that vindication of the fact that there is an international law able to deal with such crimes and a machinery to punish them is essential if there is to be restored to men's minds a sense of justice and a belief in the rule of law.

There is nothing new in the law. What is new is the determination to show, as Mr. Roosevelt put it, that this international law has "teeth in it". Failure to do this was one of the great mistakes made after the last war. The law was then as it is now. The difference is that there was then no one willing to see it was carried out.

Last August representatives of Britain, the United States, France and the U.S.S.R., agreed in London on the method by which the war criminals whose offences had no particular geographical location should be tried. They declared for the setting up of an International Military Tribunal and each agreed to give it all necessary assistance. It is this tribunal that will sit in Nuremberg.

The tribunal will consist of four members, each with an "alternate". One member and one alternate will be appointed by Britain, the United States, France, and the U.S.S.R. The alternates will be present throughout the trial, so that if one of the sitting members through illness or other incapacity is unable to take his place, it can be filled by his alternate. Neither prosecuting nor defending counsel can challenge the members or alternates of the tribunal, but each of the four nations can change the member it nominates to the tribunal, provided this is not done during a trial.

A "quorum" for the tribunal consists of four members (or their alternates) and before each trial they will elect a president. He can be changed only by the unanimous vote of three members. The general principle by which the president will be selected is that if the trial takes place on the territory of one of the member nations, its representative will be president. If it takes place on enemy territory, the presidency will pass by rotation.

Majority Vote

The decisions of the tribunal will be by majority vote, but in the event of a tie, the president's vote will be decisive. The exception to this rule will be on the actual conviction and sentence of prisoners, when the votes of at least three members will be required. The agreement provides for the setting up of more than one tribunal on these lines if the number of cases demands it. The agreement only refers to the trial of major war criminals of the European Axis countries and not to Japan.

The crimes which the tribunal is competent to try are divided into three classes. 1. Crimes against peace—planning, preparing, initiating and waging war of aggression. 2. War crimes—violations of the laws or customs of war. 3. Crimes against humanity—namely murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts committed on a civilian population.

Amongst the interesting and novel points are the following. The tribunal may declare that the group or organization of which a person was a member was a criminal organization and any member of the organization can apply to give evidence designed to show that it was not a criminal organization if he so desires. Where the tribunal declares a group or organization criminal, any signatory shall have the right to bring individuals to trial for membership before its national military or occupation courts. In such cases, the criminal nature of the group or organization will be considered proven and cannot be questioned. It will be seen, therefore, that if the tribunal declares the S.S., for instance, a criminal organization, thousands of members will be liable to be charged before other courts.

The tribunal can convict an individual in his absence if he cannot be brought before it. The agreement contains detailed instructions to ensure that the defendents get a fair trial, but it excuses the tribunal from being bound by the technical rules of evidence or to require proof of "facts of common knowledge". There is no appeal from the tribunal's judgment.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Canada, the Nation That Must Be Ever Sitting Between Two Stools

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE history of Canada is nearly always written as if it were half a purely self-contained local chronicle and the other half entirely a matter of relationships with one single European country—the United Kingdom. In actual truth it is an inextricable part of the history of the North American continent, and of the relationships of the continent as a whole with several European nations—though between the American Revolutionary War and the First World War the United Kingdom was overwhelmingly the most important outside country with which the continent had relationships.

For that reason I incline to think that there is no kind of treatment that Canadian history has so badly needed up to now, to give it true three-dimensional solidity, as that which Professor John Bartlet Brebner has given it in the summing-up volume of the Carnegie Endowment series entitled "The Relations of Canada and the United States". The book is actually better, broader and more useful than the title and character of the series suggest, for the relations of Canada and the United States should not be, and cannot intelligently be, considered alone. Indeed that great Canadian and American, Dr. James T. Shotwell, director of this branch of the Endowment, himself in a Foreword admits that the series to be complete must embrace not only U.S.-Canadian relations but also "those relations with Great Britain which bear upon this large area of North American history".

This is the last of a series of twenty-five volumes, and could not have been written without its predecessors—with the general pattern of which Professor Brebner has had a good deal to do. But only three or four of these volumes venture beyond the continental area, and many of them deal with kinds of relationships which are necessarily confined to the continent—population movements across the border, railway interrelations, etc. Since the whole life of this continent is carried on in a climate whose most important outside winds blow to and from Great Britain, the significance of the whole series could not have been effectively brought out without this larger orientation. Professor Brebner was the ideal person to supply it.

"North Atlantic Triangle"

His volume "North Atlantic Triangle" has as its subtitle "The Interplay of Canada, the United States and Great Britain", and the first three chapters sketch the physical and population patterns of the continent in 1763, date of the treaty recognizing the disappearance of the French flag from the St. Lawrence, while the fourth deals with "The Grand Partition" which resulted from the Revolution, and which started the triangle. I like his view that the wars between French and English in North America prior to 1760 were actually indigenous to this continent although they were "declared, financed and concluded in Europe". The North Americans by using the Indians as skirmish troops kept up a practically continuous warfare and merely used the occasions of formal European wars to pursue their objectives a little more vigorously and systematically.

For at least half a century after the Revolution there was among the "common people" of both North American countries a marked disinclination to attach much importance to the sovereignty under which one lived. Americans moved freely into British territory if the land was attractive and cheap, and Canadians, usually less wealthy, moved with equal ease under the American flag if wages were better. The official classes were of course more patriotic, and in Upper Canada one of the causes of 1837 troubles was their refusal to allow Americans to qualify as citizens and landowners, which the mass of the population desired to permit because it raised land values and livened business. National consciousness became stronger after 1840, but its roots were often economic, and when these roots were rudely cut by a change in British trade policy the Montreal annexation movement of 1849 promptly followed.

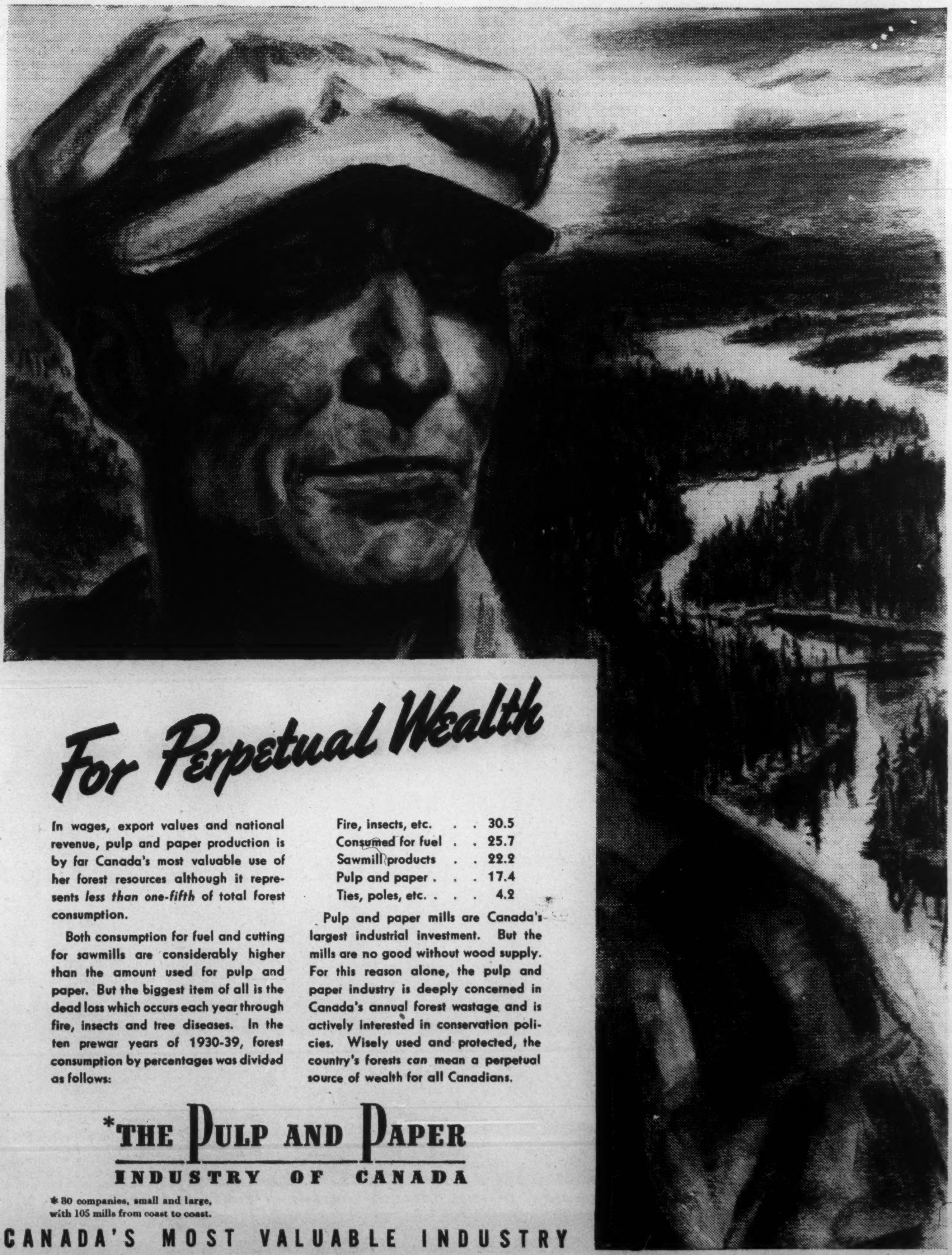
Mr. Brebner expresses surprise that this annexationism was not revived at the termination of Reciprocity sixteen years later; I suggest that the Civil War had in the interval made it clear that even in North America a national government was something no longer negligible, something with a tremendous impact upon the life of every citizen. In the War of 1812 both New England and the western part of Upper Canada were almost neutral, and could act as such because the railway did not exist to bring the power of the central government into every part of the country. In 1849 Washington did not look to be a more alarming boss than London, three thousand miles away; in 1865 it looked a lot more alarming, and obviously quite impossible to get rid of if once accepted.

Enter High Finance

It was about the same time—indeed it was mainly due to the railways—that the economic relationships between the three countries began to be dominated by "high finance"; and Professor Brebner puts his finger on one of the great problems of the historian of the modern age when he observes concerning the men of money who had so much to do with Confederation (not necessarily to its disadvantage) that "such men see to it that the details of their operations must be left largely to the imagination of succeeding generations". Kings and statesmen leave letters and archives which can be studied by the historian; corporations leave little but account books, and the nearer they come to politics the less they leave.

The interplay of Canada-U.S. relations with Canada-U.K. relations is the most constant factor in our history, and Mr. Brebner brings to notice many striking examples. He notes that Thomas F. Bayard, Cleveland's Secretary of State from 1885 to 1889, "was the first prominent American statesman to recognize and declare that the United States must deal with Canada as an autonomous nation." He worked in a highly unpropitious period for Canadian-American goodwill, but even so he managed to lay the foundations for much that developed fruitfully after the crucial years at the turn of the century. Mr. Brebner's tribute to the restraint and wisdom of British policy towards the United States during the difficulties of the 'nineties is eloquent, and after the second Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 and the end of the South African War, the situation began to improve and the more ferocious the Germans began to look the more the Americans came to see virtue in the British.

It is undoubtedly right to say that Canadian policy has been pretty consistently to play off Britain against the United States; it is indeed an inevitable policy for a small nation closely related with two great ones. But there will be objections taken to Mr. Brebner's picture of Canada after 1910 deciding, when the two great ones were becoming chummy, "to refuse to play, at any rate temporarily, with either." He refers of course to the defeat of Reciprocity, which was in truth a refusal to play, and the failure of the Borden Government to press its naval plans against the Senate veto in 1912, with the result that in 1914 Canada had little ready aid to offer to Great Britain. This was less a refusal to play than an acceptance of the opportunity to do nothing until compelled, which is a permanent characteristic of Canadian policy in military and naval matters, and is partly compensated by willingness to do a great deal on the spur of the moment when decision cannot longer be avoided. We are, it is to be feared, a temporizing nation, and when we realize it we shall be wiser.



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Both consumption for fuel and cutting for sawmills are considerably higher than the amount used for pulp and paper. But the biggest item of all is the dead loss which occurs each year through fire, insects and tree diseases. In the ten prewar years of 1930-39, forest consumption by percentages was divided as follows:

Fire, insects, etc.	30.5
Consumed for fuel	25.7
Sawmill products	22.2
Pulp and paper	17.4
Ties, poles, etc.	4.2

Pulp and paper mills are Canada's largest industrial investment. But the mills are no good without wood supply. For this reason alone, the pulp and paper industry is deeply concerned in Canada's annual forest wastage and is actively interested in conservation policies. Wisely used and protected, the country's forests *can* mean a perpetual source of wealth for all Canadians.

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CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

The Vivid and Crowded Life of a British Destroyer Off Malta

LOWER DECK, By Lieut. John Davies, R.N.V.R. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

GROUSING is the privilege of a tried soldier or seaman. Its intensity seems to vary directly with the man's measure of efficiency. A destroyer, after a hot time, comes into port for a half-day and immediately is ordered to sea again.

"I'm a 'uman bein' and I got me rights," said Geordie, half defiantly, "and this 'ere ain't right, not by a long way." A shipmate remarked, "If you're a destroyer sailor you got to be used to bein' at sea all the bleedin' time."

"It ain't right," persisted Geordie. "It's bleedin' deadly. I'm a 'uman bein' and I got me rights."

"You ain't got no rights at all," Tommy retorted, "and you certainly ain't 'uman."

Thus in an atmosphere of cheerful insult the men of the lower deck carry-on, facing battle, murder and sudden death as a bricklayer faces his job, but with a mutual trust and loyalty unknown in civilian life.

This book follows the daily life and final death of a British destroyer through the eyes of the member of one of the gun crews. The scene is the Eastern Mediterranean, the course between Malta and Alexandria in the hard days of 1940-1942. The "ratings" don't consider themselves as heroes but as ordinary men doing a job of work that has to be done. Their language is forceful and robust; what they do is of more importance than what they say; their silence in a crisis is vivid.

Lieut. Davies has written one of the best of the war books.

•

Life and Laughter

ONE MAN'S MEAT, by E. B. White. (Musson, $3.00.)

"WHEN I was a child people simply looked about them and were moderately happy; today they peer beyond the seven seas, bury themselves waist-deep in tidings and, by and large, what they see and hear makes them unutterably sad." Everybody knows this, but in a covert, taciturn way, as if ashamed to admit it. E. B. White admits it and does so with charm, for he is a true essayist; a creature who must be all charm while a-writing.

Here is a second edition of his humors and reflections while living on a Maine farm and minding his business. Originally they were printed in *Harper's* or the *New Yorker*, but they have a native permanent quality that brought them inevitably into book-covers. A book to cherish.

•

Contemporary Classic

By W. S. MILNE

"THE NORTH WIND OF LOVE" by Compton Mackenzie. (Oxford, $3.00.)

SIXTH and last of Mr. Compton Mackenzie's great novel-sequence, "The Four Winds of Love", this second volume of "The North Wind of Love" has now appeared. The two-volume method of publication was unfortunate, although doubtless unavoidable in war-time, because this latest book continues the narrative of its predecessor without any break. The Ogilvie clan and all its septs, to say nothing of the even more complicated, because more prolific, tribe of Sterns, the family fortunes of which have been developed through the six volumes, have now grown to proportions that would seem to make a couple of family trees or an annotated list of *dramatis personae* highly desirable.

But the difficulties of its spread-out publication are worth struggling with, for this "Four Winds" is an important book. Perhaps it is even a great book. Certainly I have read no other contemporary work which succeeds so well in presenting a picture of the era of European civilization that disintegrated in the late nineteen-thirties. It is our age seen through wise, tolerant, discerning eyes. They are the eyes of a sensitive, fastidious and well-informed mind, a mind whose breadth entitles it to judge, and whose moral delicacy demands for its judgments respect. In the company of John Ogilvie and his friends, one is stimulated and inspired to a deeper understanding of our era. What splendid talkers they are! And how pleasant to be permitted to be of their company. There is a rightness and sanity at the core of the whole business. Characters are boldly drawn or delicately and surely sketched. Landscape and season are subtly and vividly evoked. There is no fumbling, no prolixity or padding.

The buzzing of the bee of Scottish Nationalism is not as loud in this latest volume as it was in its forerunner, and yet I cannot say I did not miss it. The abdication of Edward VIII is penetratingly dealt with, and the shameful political opportunism of Baldwin and company. Perhaps because its author is a Scotsman, and Scots thrive in austerity, the North Wind blows graciously here. The Ogilvie story ends in a sunlit atmosphere of autumnal tranquillity, leaving the reader in a mood of heightened awareness of all the things that are lovely and of a good report.

•

Not Recommended

THREE DAY PASS, a novel, by Leslie Waller. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

A SOLDIER from North Carolina comes to New York to meet a girl he used to know, now in the Canadian Women's Army Corps. Once the two of them had been fellow-students in Chicago helping to get out the College paper. After the man had been drafted they had exchanged many letters, to discover that they were in love.

Now they are together on a three-day pass, with nothing to do but get drunk, explore dance-halls in Harlem and elsewhere, sit on park benches, patronize merry-go-rounds, get drunk, argue, kiss, get drunk, part at dawn and meet again in early evening to get drunk. The third day ends with them in bed.

As the man returns to camp and prepares to go aboard the troop-ship for active service he thinks a few bushels of sloppy, hysterical protest at the world-and-all. "This is a job to be done alone. Without her. Without Montreal's remembering, and the sweet, tight, scalding thoughts of New York in June. Alone you stand and will be till it's done."

The response here indicated is "So What!" The publishers' blurb may exclaim at "The authentic voice of youth, 1945 model" and compare the writer to F. Scott Fitzgerald, but nobody has to believe a blurb. The conversation of a couple of "drunks," whether college-bred or of the riff-raff, is inane and profoundly uninteresting to people who happen to be sober. And the assumption that the youth of today, *en masse*, have forsaken all the decencies of talk and act is balderdash.

Finally, the author's declaration that an American citizen, rejected by the W.A.C. as too young, "hopped over the border" and enlisted in the C.W.A.C. is fanciful. Our Army girls had to prove that they were British subjects before being accepted. And if Canadian cigarettes "stink," so do some books.

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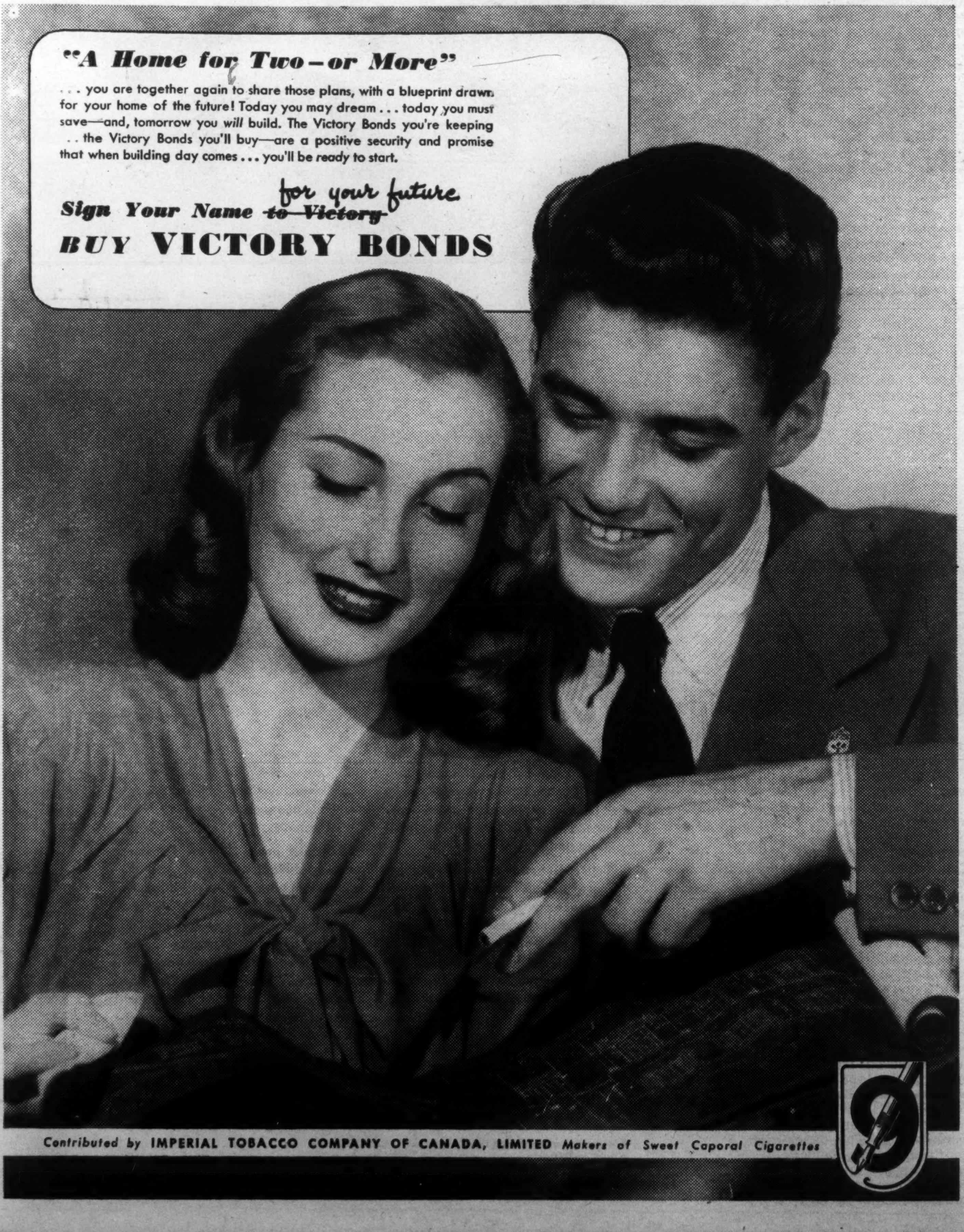
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THE BOOKSHELF

Plea For Jews and Christians To Recognize Their Kinship

ONE DESTINY, by Sholem Asch. (Allen, $2.00.)

QUARRELS over religion are the bitterest of all and heresy hunters are implacable. For two thousand years Jews and Christians have been at daggers' point; not over essentials but over minor points of teaching. Jesus of Nazareth was a Jew, steeped in the Law and the prophecies. Like Isaiah he foresaw a world transformed by love to God and love among men. That changed world he called the Kingdom of Heaven and showed in parable and life how any person could step instantly into that Kingdom of light. He insisted that he was not come to destroy the Law but to fulfil it, to give it a larger scope.

Yet he was crucified and his followers harried unto death or exile by the orthodox leaders of Jewry. By reason of the dispersion and the zeal of exiles, the peoples of the Mediterranean basin; that is, all the non-barbarous world, were captivated by the theory of Christianity, even though mostly imperfect in its practice, and the persecution of Jews began. For fifteen centuries it has continued; a record of hate and calculated cruelty that is the shame of the world. Even to this hour a Canadian "Christian" is alarmed when a Jewish family moves into his street or buys a summer place near him.

Sholem Asch, a Jew, whose novels "The Nazarene" and "The Apostle" are noble and unprejudiced studies of the rise of Christianity, appeals in this little book for unity of spirit as between Christian and Jew in order "to make room for the dominion of God." And that "dominion" consists of the commandments given us through the prophets "while the will of God is expressed through Christ and the Sermon on the Mount. These teachings created our civilization which we call the civilization of the Jewish-Christian idea."

The devil record of the Middle Ages came to its climax in the Hitler Age when thousands of Christians in all lands, sickened by their rulers, rescued perishing Jews at the risk of their lives. "There were times when the Pope supported within the Vatican over five thousand Jews."

This is a fervent appeal of one brother to another for a steady look at past horrors in the hope of a future peace.

Dissecting Modern Fiction

WRITING in The *Saturday Review of Literature* Alexander Cowie wonders what is wrong with contemporary American fiction. He says, in part: "I have just finished reading 'Bleak House,' and it has moved me as very few contemporary novels can. I got to wondering why. Of course there is always the likelihood that an old fogy (*i.e.*, anyone more than forty-five years old) will take pleasure in an emotional reunion with a book loved years ago. Yet other books similarly revisited do not yield the same enjoyment. There must be another explanation. It is certainly not that 'Bleak House' is a faultless novel. Its plot, much admired for its unity, is stitched together with such a series of coincidences as would make a modern technician shudder. Other tricks and errors of Dickens seemed even more obvious than before. Yet the power of the book remained undiminished. Why? Why does Dickens still seem to dwarf almost every novelist of our time? Why do we care so deeply for the fate of his characters and so little for people in the new novels?

"You can answer 'genius' and let it go at that. And it is true that nature seems unpredictable about allocating genius to areas and eras. But doesn't even genius need a favorable environment? The choicest seeds in your garden will not necessarily come to fruition unless you provide something like the right conditions. Possibly in America, now, there are potential geniuses coming to blight instead of to flower.

He Took His Time

"What, then, is the secret of Dickens's power over his readers? What did he have that we haven't got? Leaving out the imponderables like 'genius,' one thinks of two or three things. One of these is the simple factor of time. 'Bleak House' was under composition for nearly two years and under contemplation for an even longer time. Dickens did not merely dip into his subject; he was saturated in it. But to reach the saturation point is difficult for the successful modern novelist, what with the public clamoring for 'more of the same' and the publisher biting his nails with impatience. Surely here is a simple, salutary, oft-forgotten lesson. Too many of our novels are rushed to the market to meet a real or fancied demand for the early product. With 'forced fingers rude' we pluck our fruits before they have had time to mature from within: they have bulk without flavor. Now art is not artifice, and there are certain demands that nature makes, and always will make, upon the artist. She insists that the element of time is not to be outwitted. Our babies do not clamor to be born one day earlier despite all the acceleration of modern life. But our novelists, taking their cue from the machine instead of from nature, think to step up production. It just won't do.

"A second factor, it seems to me, is the journalistic eye. The tremendous influence of news-reporting on American fiction has been both good and bad. On the debit side there is the remorseless impersonality of much modern writing. The commandment 'Thou shalt not editorialize' has killed much interest. A writer gives us a blow-by-blow account of an industrial cataclysm. Who cares? Still another offers a breakdown of life on a Mid-western farm. Another presents a pill-by-pill narrative about a neurotic member of New York's aspirin set.

"Who cares about these novels? Very few readers. And the simple proof lies in the fearfully short lifespan the stories enjoy. They are not really novels at all, but reports or special articles in fictional form."

Manuscripts Invited

THE Oxford University Press (Canadian Branch) and Mr. Robert L. Crowell, noted American publisher are joint sponsors of a competition open to Canadian writers, English and French. The prize will be awarded for the best work in either fiction or non-fiction and the winning manuscript will be published simultaneously in the United States and in Canada. Details and conditions are available from Mr. William H. Clarke, President and General Manager of the Oxford Press 480 University Ave., Toronto, or from The Crowell Publishing Co. of New York.

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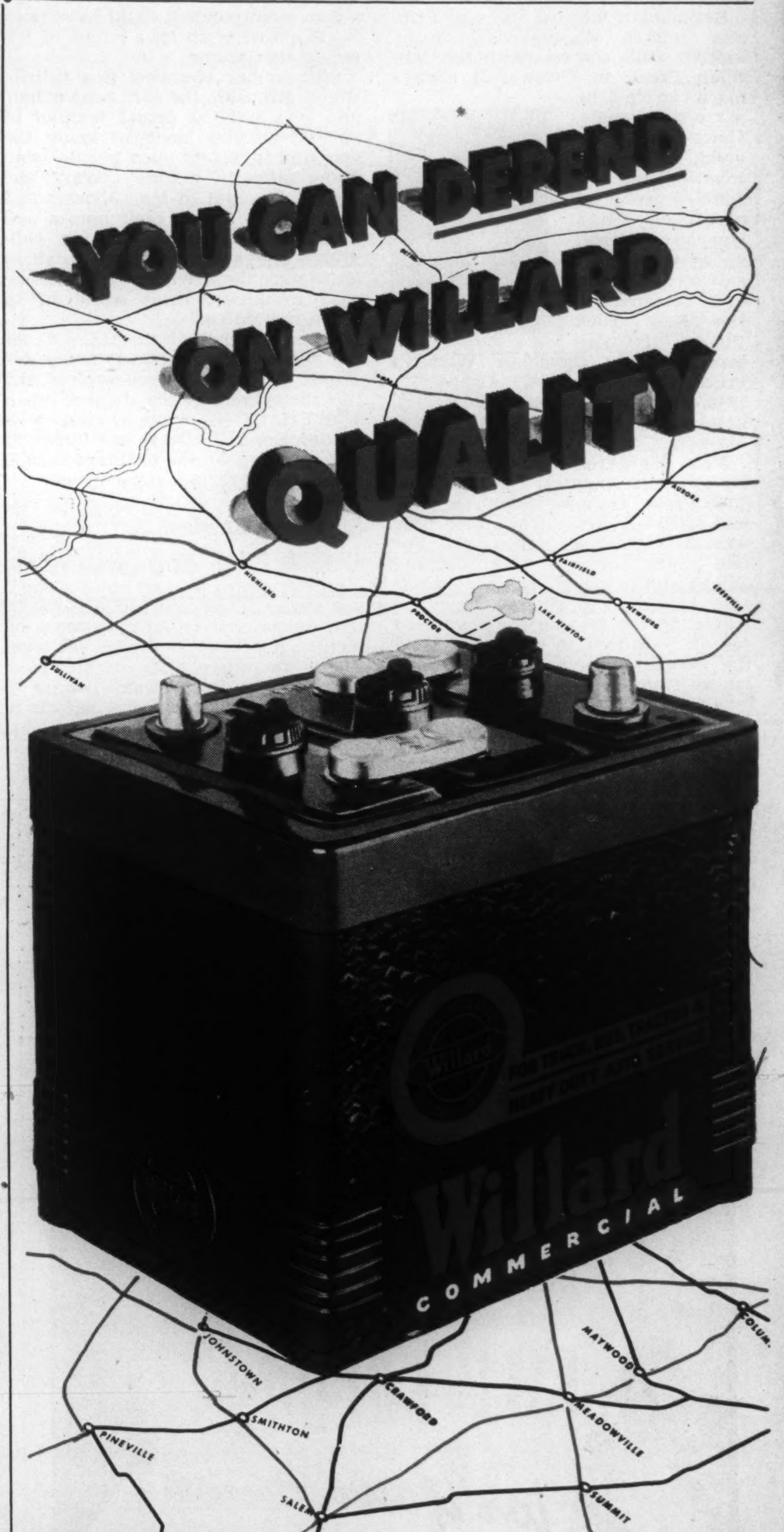

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Margaret Ecker Kept a Date as C.P.'s Woman War Correspondent

By KATHLEEN McDOWELL

AT A writers' party, not long ago, there was great talk about the work of war correspondents—Canadian, English, American and Russian. The more talk, the more it was realized that Canadians had held their own with the best, and of the best was Margaret Ecker.

Her human interest story of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, written while she was with the Canadian Press, in Ottawa, is always mentioned by press people, along with her vivid, terse personality sketch of John Murphy, a paralytic. This story was picked up by the papers across Canada and featured in the New York *Times*. It also won her the Canadian Women's Press Club Memorial Award for 1944, which was presented to her, in London, by the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey.

MARGARET ECKER

Now, Margaret Ecker, only woman war correspondent for the Canadian Press, is home from the war and settling down to rest for a time with her father, in Vancouver. For two years she has been dodging bombs and living on English rations—or biscuits and champagne when travelling too fast on the Continent for army rations to catch up. How the people scrounge for food she knows from experience.

"The Dutch," she says, "would have given us anything they had but we would not deprive them of their food."

In England she had worked for a time out of the Canadian Press London office and was lucky enough to get a flat in Chelsea.

"It is the first time I'm sure that a war correspondent could have been found queueing up for a bunch of lettuce," she laughs.

Still in her twenties, this tallish, slight girl with the soft brown hair and eyes and the casual manner of our Westerners came to know the war and its effect upon people from many different angles. "War," she claims, "is a lot of Mrs. Joneses and Mrs. Smiths losing their homes and husbands and—it is starving children. The stories I liked best to write were those which were of some good to those written about or to those written to."

When attached to the R.C.A.F., or the 8th, or 9th, American Army Air Force, she made her readers see and feel the bravery of the airmen. When with SHAEF she wrote of many acts of heroism and always she wrote of the suffering of the ordinary people—the John Murphy story in war.

So Many Stories

"There are so many stories in Europe, everything seemed like a scoop," she says. "Everyone had a story to tell, unique stories—of resistance, of torture, unbelievable stories yet true. There are other kinds of stories I can't forget—Buchenwald, where I went in behind the army before it was cleaned up. Dead still piled up in the courtyard. Nor do I forget a woman I've never seen. She was the wife of a German commandant of a concentration camp. The prisoners said she looked attractive and feminine, but she fancied their skins, especially tattooed. She had wallets and lampshades made out of them.

"In Luxemburg, a year ago, I saw German slave labor camps where the prisoners worked 15 hours a day making bombs. At night, if some looked too weak to work next day, they were shot and burned. Some they didn't bother to shoot first. In the women's camps there were all kinds but they lasted only a year.

"Will these rescued people ever become normal again?" she asks. "Will people who did not see these things ever realize the German menace or the lasting effect of war? In Germany, I don't feel there is any hope for those over six years of age. The older boys joined the Werewolves and went underground.

"In France, I visited in the home of one of the leaders of the Maquis whose wife has been an English sculptress. Two months before the birth of her child she was taken in for questioning by the Germans. She was bestially mistreated. Later, as a mother, she used to deliver hand grenades hidden around the baby in a basket. The child now has a 'wobbly' stomach, is excitable and nervous and won't face strangers. When I asked the parents to dinner at the Officers' Mess, they saved their tiny bits of cheese for nourishment for the little girl.

"I'm not a campaigning woman, I'm not that type," she exclaims, "but I feel that everyone should realize that the living people were not people but living animals. They think of Canada as a land of promise—of food."

So, Margaret Ecker tried to make Canadians understand, through her deep understanding and through the constant use of a not-so-usual quality — tenacity of purpose — perhaps gifts from her distant Dutch ancestors, something of the need of devastated Europe. Her dignity, resourcefulness and cheerful independence were helpful characteristics in her work and as typically Canadian as her vivacity and vibrant speaking voice.

Her personality along with her education all add up to a date—a

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fine timing with Fate. Even as a little girl in Edmonton, she wanted to be a newspaper woman and when she left the University of British Columbia, in 1938, she had been editor of the *Annual*, the college magazine, while taking the honor course in modern history and psychology, and had worked for her M.A. degree. What could have been a better background for a war correspondent? Psychiatry? Halfway through her course she wanted that degree too, yet, without it, she has the cause-and-effect type of reasoning, objective observation and sincere sympathy with humanity, suffering or otherwise. She can step into the other fellow's shoes, metaphorically, which is the tops in writing. Fortunately, she skipped this trick when she began her newspaper work on the Vancouver *Province*, by writing obituaries.

Margaret felt honored when she was made a straight news reporter, which was something for a woman. She was then transferred to the Calgary *Herald* for a time. Later, she wrote feature stories, working out of Montreal for the British United Press; then she joined the Ottawa Bureau of the Canadian Press. Magazine articles she always took along in her stride, until she got a chance to go overseas. On her way west, to say good-bye to her father and her mother, who was very ill, she stopped off at Banff and there went horseback riding—and broke her back. This misfortune only delayed her arrival in Europe a few months! Her best friends admit she always used to be late for appointments, but always got there in time for the big news. She did this time.

Headquarters In Paris

She covered stories in five countries, hunting most of the news out herself. A correspondent once complained that she got the best stories because she was "having an affair" with her conducting officer, Bob Francis, Public Relations Officer of the R. C. A. F., transferred after a year and a half in Italy. Margaret admitted that she was. She had been having it since he married her in 1941, a year before he was posted overseas. An odd reunion, you must admit.

After D-Day, Margaret was stationed in Paris together with 400 or so other war correspondents, some of whom were assigned by press bureau and radio, others being big name writers, and all fighting for top-flight stories. Here on a bright Sunday luck was with her because Ross Munro, her running partner, was unavailable, and she flew, on 15 minutes' notice, with 14 other accredited correspondents to witness the signing of unconditional surrender at Rheims. It was just like a directors' meeting, she says, except that they went for 48 hours without sleep. She was the only woman present.

Later, she had the same distinction when the correspondents drew lots and she was one of the two chosen to see the dissolution of the German General Staff at Flensburg. At Rheims the setting was a technical school; at Flensburg, it was the small bar of a ship at anchor in the harbor.

Both times, she knew, she was watching history being made, but says it didn't mean anything—it was too stupendous. Flying back to England at sunrise, she felt she was seeing the dawn of a new era. She had written the greatest obituary of all time—that of Germany.

British Won't "Rough It" in Java

By DAVID ENGLAND

BATAVIA, capital of Java, where British troops have landed, is a splendid city of 260,000 people, possessing so many canals in the old quarter that it is sometimes spoken of as the "Eastern Venice."

Some of the oldest buildings are almost medieval Dutch in appearance, dating back 300 years or so to the time when the Dutch pioneers first settled there. But these picturesque, brown-tiled houses, with diamond-paned shuttered windows, are not suitable for the tropics, and, therefore, most have been swept away.

Batavia is absolutely modern in its outlook, industries, and transport arrangements. It is the chief emporium of the Netherlands Indies, with a huge trade in coffee, rice, sugar, tea, tin, and the famous spices of the East.

The new town contains the European residential quarter and the chief public buildings. In normal times there are daily air services to Sumatra and Singapore, and a weekly service to Holland. The railway facilities are excellent and, in a word, the whole atmosphere of the capital breathes the spirit of Dutch energy, enterprise and resourcefulness.

This is just as notably true of the great port and naval base of Surabaya, some 400 miles east of Batavia, where Indonesian Republics seized control. In half a century the Dutch have altered it out of recognition, and, before the war, they proudly spoke of it as "the brightest city in the Indies."

There is every facility for the splendid liners of the Dutch eastern fleets and, with a population of half a million, it occupies the same position in the Netherlands Empire as Singapore in the British.

All The Amenities

Towards the end of last century it was a half-forgotten tropical port run by a few Chinese traders, but now it is a leading commercial port as well as a first-class naval base. Surabaya today possesses all the amenities of a European city, and is Dutch in its cleanliness.

Thanks to the Government's policy of road-making, Java is a motorist's paradise, and with the speed-up in civil aviation there are possibilities of it becoming one of the world's tourist playgrounds. The island boasts some of the loveliest scenery in the world, but there would be no need to "rough it", for electric light is found in the mountain valleys and in remote hotels.

The Dutch make permanent homes there with their wives and children to an extent unknown in British India. The system of government in pre-war days was different too, and plans for the future envisage much greater self-government.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

You Mustn't Bother People When It's a "Someday" Birthday Gift

By LUCILLE SINGER

SHE woke with a warm, happy feeling inside her. Something nice was going to happen—for a moment she lay quite still in the safe, cosy snugness of the blankets while she tried to remember. Saturday? A snowman? Then she knew, and sat up suddenly just as her mother opened the bedroom door.

"Happy birthday, darling!" Mother kissed her. The excited feeling spread and she sat hugging the hump of her knees under the covers as Mother laid out socks and underwear and a crisply ironed dress. "Get dressed quickly!" she said. "Breakfast is nearly ready."

Anne jumped out of bed and hurried into her clothes. The intricate business of shoe lacing delayed her a little but creditable bows were finally achieved. She brushed her hair and had just started for the door, comb and ribbon in her hand, when a new idea seized her. Dragging the chair in front of the bureau, she knelt on the cushioned seat. She could just see her face in the mirror. She tugged the comb inexpertly through her thick curls, decided that there was enough left of yesterday's part, and then tackled the ribbon. She had never tried to tie a hair ribbon before, and the difficult bow semed impossibly complicated when she faced the confusing mirror. Her third attempt had one recognizable loop, and she decided that would do. A six-year-old girl who went to school and was going to have a puppy should certainly be able to dress herself!

Already they were calling for her, and she hurried down to the kitchen. At first Anne noticed neither the conspiratorial birthday smiles nor the mountainous bulge under the tablecloth at her place. Her eyes searched restlessly for something black and wriggling and alive, but it was nowhere in sight.

She Was Six

"What's the matter, Peanut?" asked Carl.

"Happy birthday, Baby," said Phyllis. Phyllis shouldn't call her Baby any more. She was six. Daddy kissed her. Mother brought a loaded platter.

"Birthday breakfast!" gloated Carl. "Can't we have a birthday every day, Mom, so it will always be pancakes and never oatmeal?"

Perhaps the puppy would come later. Phyllis was saying—"Look at the table, Baby. Mom must have left crumbs under the cloth last night." They all laughed as she lifted her plate from the top of the cloth-covered lump and turned back the cloth to gaze at the tinselled treasure. A birthday was just like Christmas, but all for one person!

"Need some help?" asked Carl, and she lifted the topmost bundle and carefully slid the ribbon off. There was a whirl of tissue paper and thank-you's and kisses, and the presents were piled on a chair beside her where she could watch them while she ate. Phyllis had made the angora mittens. "I can wear them when I take the puppy walking!" she thought. Carl had built a doll's bed. "The puppy can sleep in that!" Mother's present was a picture book, all in color. She hoped there would be pictures of dogs. "Then I can show them to the puppy!" Daddy had given her nothing and when she looked up at him, he laughed.

Great Expectations

"Don't worry, I haven't forgotten you. Just wait till I come home tonight. Want to guess?"

She shook her head, and he laughed again. She didn't need to guess—she knew—but somehow she couldn't say the words out loud.

In the schoolyard, Lola admired the mittens. "Who gave them to you?" she asked.

"My sister. They're a birthday present."

"What else did you get?"

"A puppy!"

"Anne's got a puppy!" shrieked Lola, and the whole of Grade I crowded around. Some of the boys from the second grade even came over.

"Gee, you're lucky!"

"I'm gonna get a dog some day!"

"My Mom says we can't have one because we live in an apartment!"

"*We* live in a whole house," said Anne.

"What color is he?" Peter Phillips asked.

When she said "I don't know. It hasn't come yet—" he burst into loud, rude laughter. "There isn't any puppy!" he shouted. "Lissen everybody, who'd ever give a puppy to a silly ol' girl?" Then all the boys jumped up and down and shouted "Anne tells fibs!" and "Story teller!" until Miss Edwards came out and sent the boys into school and dried Anne's eyes with her flower-smelling handkerchief.

"I'll show them!" Anne vowed fiercely. "I'll bring my puppy right to school on a string, and I won't even let them pat him, and then they'll see. Maybe I'll tell him to bite that Peter Phillips!"

She ran all the way home at noon. Perhaps Daddy has come home early? But Mother was alone in the kitchen. Maybe Mother was fooling her. But she searched all over the kitchen, then the living room, and then the bedrooms, and after that she looked into the hall closet. "What on earth are you doing?" Mother asked. "Sit down and eat your lunch—it's getting cold."

Black And Silky

Grade I did not go to school in the afternoon, and after lunch she tagged disconsolately after Mother. Already the birthday feeling had worn off, despite the presents displayed on the dining room table with the birthday cake which would be served tonight. Just as though it were an ordinary day, Mother said, "If you dont get out from underfoot, there won't be any chicken dinner tonight!" So she went out and sat on the porch to wait for Daddy to come home.

She wondered whether he would have it on a leash, or whether he would carry it. She was sure it would be a little black silky one with floppy ears like the one they saw last summer on the farm. That was a long time ago, but Anne still remembered the farm. There had been cows, and she had given sugar to a big horse and hardly been frightened at all—and then they had seen the puppy.

"Oh Daddy!" she had said, "can we get one like that?" And he had answered "some day."

Then on the way home, she had asked again, and he had said, "we'll get one when you're older."

"When I'm six?" she had asked, and he had said, "we'll see." When they got home, she had asked once more, and Daddy had been cross. He told her:

"You're not six yet, and if you don't stop bothering me about it, you'll certainly never have a dog!" And Anne had not bothered him again. She had not even mentioned the puppy again, and now she was six. Surely he would be home by now!

Carl and Phyllis came home from school. All they had brought were some jelly beans—the black ones that she liked. Then Daddy appeared around the corner—he had nothing, not even a newspaper. Maybe they were going for it after supper? Would it be bothering if she asked? She had better wait.

The Surprise

Supper was chicken and birthday cake, and cocoa with marshmallows. "And now," said Mother, "a surprise!"

So it was here! "Daddy's surprise? Can I get it? Where is it?"

"Well, your father sent it up—and you're the birthday girl. It's in the kitchen."

Anne burst through the swinging door. Was that a whining noise she

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heard? No, there was no sound but the quiet bubbling of the kettle talking to itself.

"Where is it, Mother?" she called.

"On the table, dear!"

On the table were five dishes of chocolate ice cream.

Mother heard her crying, and came running. Mother picked her up and asked what was wrong, but she could only bury her face in Mother's shoulder and sob harder. The rest of the family was there—

"What's the matter with Anne-girl?" Daddy wanted to know.

"What's the matter, Peanut?" Carl asked. "Look what Dad brought for us—circus tickets—you've never been to a circus!"

Anne did not even raise her head.

"It's all right," said Mother. "I'll take her up to bed. Birthdays are wonderful, but they're pretty tiring, aren't they darling? Mother understands."

At What Age Should a Child Be Introduced to Music Study?

By ROY M. LONGO

FOLLOWING hard on the heels of school reopening young Billy and Jean either commenced their musical studies or resumed them from where they left off at the end of June. Most music teachers and music schools also take a holiday and find the summer recess a welcome breathing spell—the teacher takes in a fresh supply of patience and the pupil forgets the whole thing for two long, glorious months, despite the promise made teacher to review past lessons.

The way in which a child first becomes acquainted with music varies like the weather. Many are prompted by parents who feel that their children should have an opportunity perhaps denied them by circumstances. Radio programmes and musical movies also exert a great influence on the youngsters themselves, the cowboys' guitar playing a very close second to their flashing guns.

Music, one of the most popular of the Arts, also owes its attraction to the form of its expression and to its perspective which appears easy and pleasant. To those who do not understand the mechanics of this art the learning of an instrument seems to be summed up in a smattering of notes and the mastering of a few tricks in a short period of time. "How long will it take me to be able to play some popular pieces?" is a question generally put to teachers during the first lesson and a satisfying answer cannot be given because of the many factors involved.

Musical Potentialities

Like many other worthwhile things music requires the pupil to make many small sacrifices before he reaches the stage when he can begin to reap the fruits of his labors. Although music is greatly enjoyed by listening to it, the pleasure is more than doubled if one is also a performer and, to go further, a glorious apex is reached when one hears his own composition played by a skilled group.

Musical aptitude is a desirable trait in a pupil and a teacher will unconsciously devote more time and put forth more effort with an appreciative pupil than with a poor one. However, it is not enough for a pupil to have musical sense or for his parents to easily afford to pay for lessons. The child must also be persevering in his studies and possess an inner urge which will prompt him to further efforts. A good musician is one who harbors a natural love for this art and its study.

The only way of finding out if a child is endowed with the above qualities is by the method of trial and error and every child should certainly be given the opportunity to study music. Even if he does not make it his vocation he will derive a great amount of pleasure and will find also that it is a lucrative hobby if pursued far enough. Many young people have used music as a source of revenue in their spare time which has enabled them to attend university. Some finished their studies with several hundred dollars in a bank which helped them get established in their profession. Viewed from such an angle the experiment is well worth trying.

Choice of Instrument

There is a divergence of opinion as to the proper age at which a child should begin his studies but I believe that a child is ready after he has completed his second year of public school, being then able to read the alphabet, with which music is associated, and able to write out some simple exercises. As we are concerned with the average child the rare instances of a musical genius are of no import to us.

Physical fitness plays an important part in choosing an instrument. Choice is also affected by personal predilection or simply because an instrument has long been taking space in a closet. Due to the popularity of the radio many homes lack a piano and this instrument gives way, usually, to a portable string instrument. A tender age naturally precludes the taking up of a large instrument or one requiring to be blown, such as one of the brass family which also entails a large initial cash outlay, whereas a violin or guitar in a playable condition only costs a few dollars. If a musical career is not contemplated the choice of an instrument is not so important as the pupil will very likely remain an amateur. On the other hand great care must be exercised if a musical career is the aim.

In the latter case the opinion of a professional musician should be sought as to the suitability of the instrument in question. He could also suggest a capable teacher or reputable school. In any case it is the writer's opinion that no matter what the choice of instrument the first three years should be devoted to the study of the piano so as to give the pupil an elementary knowledge of melody, harmony and treble and bass clefs. This would give him an insight into the workings of music—like prying the back off father's watch to see, and perhaps learn, what makes it tick.

As a career music offers a field which abounds with opportunities. There are many musicians but a capable and talented one is much in demand. Further studies would also open the way to many ramifications in concert and radio work or even in the popular music field, witness the well-paid and much sought bands of the airlanes.

Another Menuhin?

Even if a child's chances of becoming another Yehudi Menuhin or a top-notcher are very remote there is a wide and interesting expanse of territory between these and the amateurs, and even the latter derive a lot of pleasure while coaxing a tune from a battered instrument.

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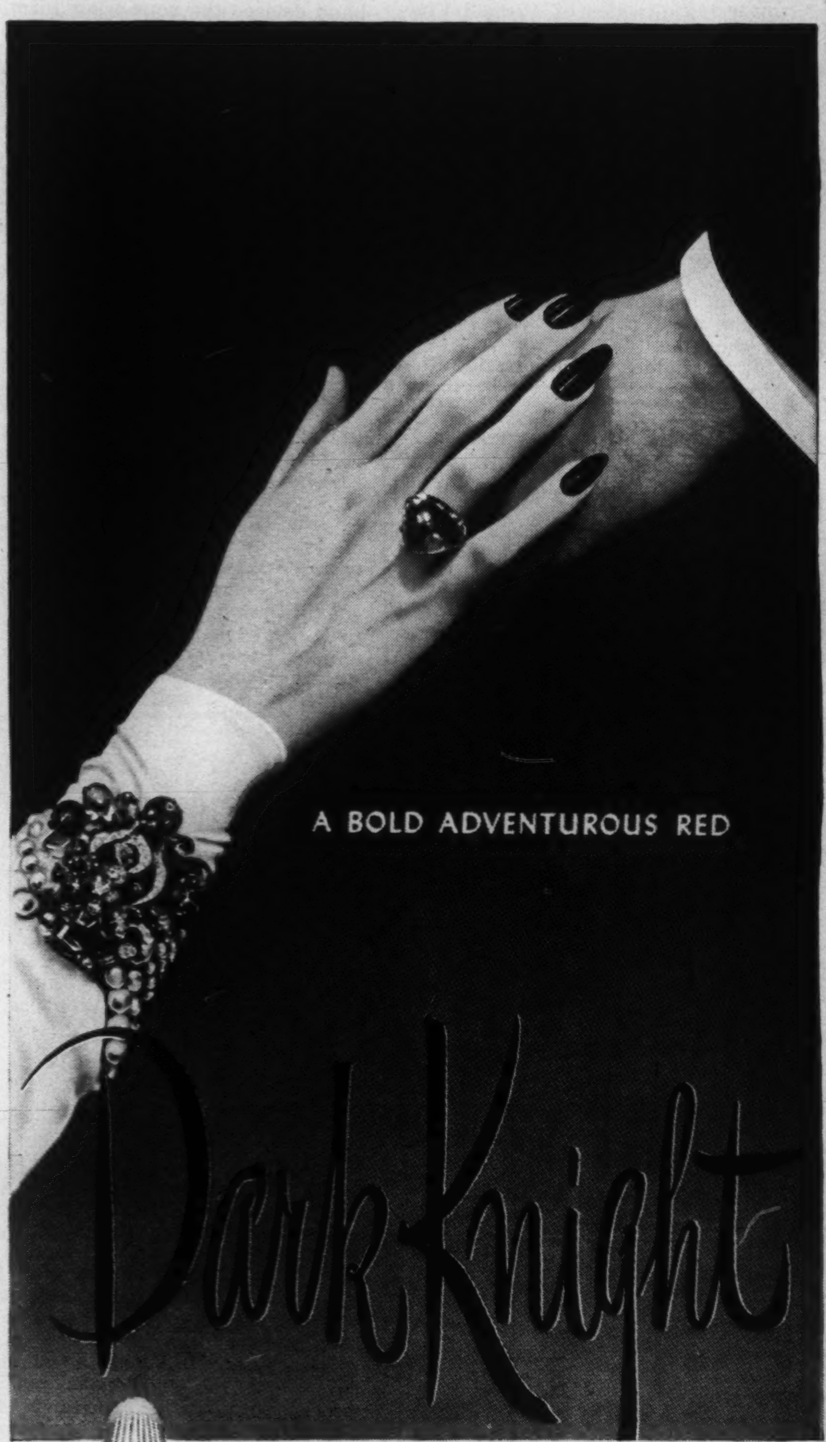

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Tchaikovsky's "Mazeppa" Heard; Early American Imitation

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

NO COMPOSER, living or dead, is better known than Tchaikovsky, but he composed much in many forms as little known to music lovers as the compositions of Josquin Després. Of late there have been revivals of some of his forgotten works, and last week his sixty-year-old opera "Mazeppa" was heard at Massey Hall. The production was by a local Ukrainian chorus with a very able cast of principals. It was under the direction of Michael Fiveisky who has conducted the opera in a large number of North American cities where Ukrainian musical groups are organized.

For eastern Europeans, Mazeppa is a character as well-known as, say, Sir Walter Raleigh, to persons of English descent. He became a figure in English literature through Byron's poem considerably more than a century ago and in 1884, when Tchaikovsky composed his opera, was known in America as hero of one of the most popular "horse-operas" of the time.

I was under the impression that Mazeppa's career ended when he was tied naked to a wild horse, sent with a larrup across its flanks to roam where it willed; but a dip into history shows that this was the beginning, not the end of his career. He was born in 1645 and as a boy was page in the service of John Casimir, King of Poland. Following the traditional custom of pages he became involved in an intrigue with a lady of the Court whose noble husband devised the equestrian form of punishment. The horse carried him to safety among the Cossacks and he became Hetman of Ukrainia in later life. He won the confidence of Peter the Great, who made him Prince of the Ukraine, but aspiring to be a monarch on his own account, he turned traitor. A "double-crosser" by nature he did not hesitate to cut off the heads of old friends. His attraction for women remained; for in Tchaikovsky's opera, which shows him in 1705 at the age of 60, he has seduced the 16-year-old daughter of one of these friends. He seems to have been born lucky for he managed to die peacefully in bed in 1709.

It was the naked ride that made him a hero of "horse-opera," as early as 1833. The piece lasted sixty years and I saw posters of it when I was a boy. It was made especially famous by Ada Isaacs Manken, daughter of a Presbyterian minister, actress, dancer and poet. Early Mazeppas used a dummy for the wild ride, but she, in fleshings that made her seem nude, performed the feat in person, despite the diatribes of moralists. Another female Mazeppa was Pauline Hall, a beautiful light opera singer who was the original "Erminie" in America. A circus called America's Racing Association and Hippodrome had as a feature "Mazeppa's Ride" with the shapely Miss Hall in fleshings.

To come back to Tchaikovsky's "Mazeppa." The production was saved by the conductor and the splendid singing of a cast of Russian opera singers, Anna Trocianecky (soprano); Mary Nepp (mezzo); David Pulchinoff (basso); Boris Voronovsky (baritone); and Dmitri Oriona (tenor).

Of Victor Borge

Victor Borge, a Danish musician who has won fame as piano humorist on radio, drew a capacity audience to Massey Hall. But hearers discovered that what may be very entertaining for ten minutes over the air, is tedious when expanded to a program of two hours' duration. He is an able pianist though not more so than dozens of fine artists who come here as concert accompanists every season. He has a winning personality and good looks, but an almost insufferable instinct for clowning, and the old fashioned "Ram" comedian's instinct to pull the trick over again if he gets a laugh. One joke was heard four times; and I found myself too old to explode with laughter when after a glissando on the keyboard he fell off the piano stool. When I first saw that stunt as a schoolboy it seemed excruciatingly funny—but age will tell!

After Many Years

I got a different kind of reminiscent thrill when I witnessed the English soprano Maggie Teyte taking part in the first Victory Loan broadcast. She is now a comely little woman of 56. Nearly four decades have passed since her debut, but there is velvet in her voice still; purity of intonation, and elegance of style.

Jennie Tourel who opened the Eaton Auditorium Artist series is a most accomplished singer, with beauty of tone, even production and the utmost finesse. In a difficult Rondo from Rossini's "La Cenerentola" (Cinderella) she revealed herself a *rara avis;* a mezzo who can render feats of fioriture exquisitely. There are very few singers of that type. In many other numbers, early Italian and modern French especially, she was beautifully effective. Chabrier's "Romance of a Star" was enchanting and her musical intuitions revealed themselves in the subtle rhythms of two songs by the Havanese composer, Joaquin Nin.

Leslie Holmes Returns

Leslie Holmes, in his youth one of the most popular of Toronto baritones, and for years resident in England, must have been delighted by the many old friends who attended the first of his brace of song recitals. His voice is still mellow and resonant and his diction perfect. He sang a Schubert group admirably, but the real interest of his program lay in the very choice and numerous examples of English song. Weldon Kilburn proved an exceptionally fine accompanist.

The guest artists at the final Promenade Symphony concert were outstanding. Some time ago I wrote of the high attainments of the conductor, Fritz Mahler. One of his most inspiring numbers was Lucien Caillet's arrangement of Bach's "Little Fugue" in G minor. A clever waltz, "Carousel," suggesting a merry-go-round, by Richard Rodgers was announced as a first performance in Canada; but as it happened Percy Faith had anticipated it in a War Loan broadcast the night before. Igor Gorin's popularity as a singer is well deserved for he has the Russian gift of "giving himself" completely to listeners. It has been a most interesting season, but next year one would like to see some outstanding Canadian artists engaged.

Reginald Stewart is shortly taking the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, of which he is conductor, on tour, and will appear at Massey Hall on Dec. 3rd.

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FILM AND THEATRE

American Loves Youth And Loves A Good Laugh At Its Expense

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ON THE whole the American attitude toward adolescence is a good deal sounder than some of the Youth programs that have been current over the past decade. It's better to spoil adolescence than to corrupt it, better to laugh at it than to defy it, and infinitely better to give it a good expensive time today than an austere training with a promise of Tomorrow the World.

America loves its youth and at the same time loves nothing better than a good hearty laugh at its expense. So we have the endless procession of Willy Baxters, Henry Aldriches, Andy Hardys and Judy Graveses, and their accompaniment of fond, distracted parents. It is a formula that can hardly go wrong, and if it has become a rather conventionalized one, at least it has a relatively healthy and affectionate basis.

"Junior Miss" is obviously a faithful screen version of the Broadway stage comedy (which I didn't see.) You can easily spot the moments when the curtain goes down, to rise, three hours later, on the Graves' sitting-room. There is considerably more emphasis too on dialogue than on action, but it is very good and accurate and often very funny dialogue and the screen adapters are to be congratulated on keeping it so largely intact.

In case you missed both the stage version and Sally Benson's original sketches, "Junior Miss" has to do with the Graves family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Graves and their two daughters, Lois and Judy. The Graveses live very well in a good residential district in New York, close to Central Park and just outside their income—it's characteristic perhaps that Mrs. Graves wears a mink coat and Mr. Graves hands out ten dollar bills as spending money to his daughters and that when the crash came they have just enough balance on hand to keep them going till the next Tuesday. This particular crisis, like most of the minor crises in the story, is precipitated by twelve year old Judy, a fanatical movie-goer who makes a drastic screen-adaptation of every phase of the Graves family life.

The actual screen-adapters, who share some of Judy's artless notions, bring everything right in the end. Apart from its occasional lapses into familiar cinema, however, "Junior Miss" is a funny and observant picture which should provide a happy evening for almost everybody. Peggy Ann Garner, who plays the heroine's role, seemed a rather grave and careful child for the part of the volatile Judy. She is extremely competent however, and it is possible that too much volatility might have marred the film for people who think there's enough adolescence in the world without going to the movies to see it.

Rhapsody Stuff

George Gershwin's life seems to have been complicated by nothing except the necessity of evolving, as early and as quickly as possible, the music that was born in him. His music came easily and absorbed him so completely that hardly anything else seemed important to him. Success came almost as easily as his music, and he never suffered the deprivation, heartbreak and frustration that turn the lives of geniuses into such rich material for biography.

There is however, the Gershwin music, which is generously and brilliantly rendered. Beginning with "Swanee" the film runs through a superb repertoire of Gershwin compositions—"An American in Paris", "Porgy and Bess", "The Man I Love" (played and sung by Hazel Scott) and, of course "The Rhapsody in Blue" with Oscar Levant at the piano.

Robert Alda, a newcomer, plays the Gershwin role. In both his appearance and his piano-playing (apparently another of those miracles of synchronization) he achieves enough resemblance to the original to be reasonably convincing. The film is very handsomely produced and leaves one feeling that Warner Brothers would honestly just as soon photograph a grand piano, from every possible angle and in every possible light, as they would a pretty girl.

THE THEATRE

Not a Stage Play But Admirably Staged

By LUCY VAN GOGH

IN THE process of making a novel into a movie it is possible, though not usual, to go through an intermediate stage and make it into a play. There does not seem to be much reason for doing so, because the cinema is far nearer in technique to the novel than the stage play can possibly be, and a successful novel seems as if it should have all the prestige required for movie publicity without needing to be further bolstered by a stage success. But when a novel which obviously asks to be a movie becomes a stage play first, there is a pretty strong chance that it will fall short as a play in precisely those respects which do not matter in the novel and on the screen.

This is what has happened in the stage version of the Lillian Smith novel of racial relations in Georgia, "Strange Fruit," currently at the Royal Alex. on its way to New York. It is too much like a novel and a movie and too little like a play. Everything that the theatre can call for has been lavished on it, except the one supreme desideratum, the skill of a playwright. It is a most impressive production, but it is not a play. It is a most interesting thesis in social relations, but it is not a play. It is not even a bad play, for it makes no pretence of being a play at all. It is an acted narrative—brilliantly acted and beautifully staged. It is entirely possible that New York will give it a pretty good run for its acting, its staging and its social thesis.

The process of staging brings about some startling changes or perspective. In the novel *Nonnie,* the Negro girl has a certain tragic stature, which she loses in the play not by any defect of Miss Jane White's acting, but because there is no concentration of interest upon her. *Tracy Deen,* her lover, is necessarily a weakling in any version. On the stage the foreground characters are the two which most vividly exhibit the narrowness, the religiosity, the female dominance—"monstrous regiment of women"—which pervade the small Georgia town. The *Preacher Dunwoodie* of Stephen Chase is a perfect portrait of the intensely sensual man who is afraid of his own sensuality and turns to sanctimony as a refuge. The *Alma Deen* of Vera Allen—probably less difficult to act—is a well-rounded depiction of the "managing" female, with every word, look and inflection showing her power of contrivance, her utter ruthlessness, her self-centered ambition. These are notable performances, but the whole cast is admirable and the direction most skilful.

But another idea occurs to me. Does Lillian Smith realize that the Hays Office will never—perhaps—stand for her frankness about religious cant and inter-racial sex relations, and is she doing this movie-on-the-stage because she knows that that is as near to the screen as "Strange Fruit" will ever get?

Meanwhile the whole art of stage setting and lighting will be influenced for years by the power and originality of the designs here exhibited by George Jenkins.

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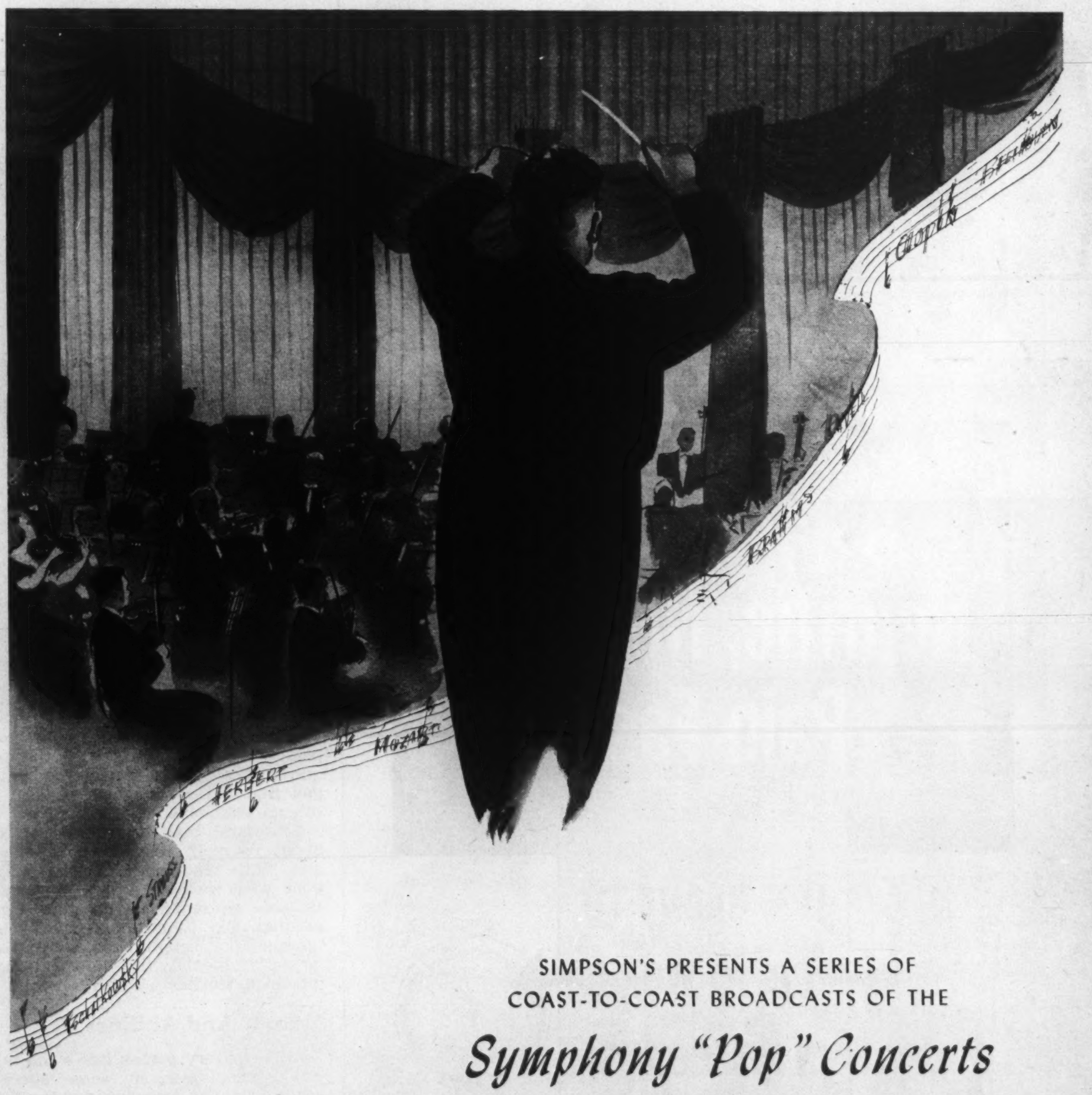

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Careers: Decision in Early Teens May Set Pattern for Studies

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

This concludes the series of "Career" articles which have been published in SATURDAY NIGHT *during recent months.*

WORK is one of mankind's basic needs. To do, to create, to achieve and to find success are vital to the mental health and happiness of all human beings. Many people never discover the joy of achievement because they never find the right work. To gain the greatest satisfaction and happiness it is necessary to find the job which really suits you, the work in which you can find self-fulfilment. Life becomes a high adventure when your interests and your talents interlock with your job.

Even though she plans to marry, no matter what her circumstances may be, every girl should have a vocation. No girl can be certain that she will marry and that homemaking will be her career. About one out of six remains single. If you should be that sixth girl, the choice of your occupation will determine your whole future life. But even if you marry it is wise to have a vocation. Probably you will want to earn your living until your wedding day. Later on circumstances may arise in which you may be obliged to supplement your husband's salary in order to support the family or to buy things which his income will not permit. Or you may want a career for yourself even though you marry. According to the 1941 census, about 10% of the women who were gainfully employed were married women. Too, there is always the contingency that you may have to become the sole support of yourself and the family. Another 10% of all women working in 1941 were widows or divorced or permanently separated from their husbands.

A few fortunate ones know from the beginning just what they want to be, but most of us have only vague ideas as to the kind of work we would like to do and the average young person must devote time and thought and study to discover the right job. In the past, seven out of eight girls have drifted into a few major occupations, such as stenography, teaching, selling or nursing. Many are in work for which they have no special liking or aptitude and consequently they are bored and do not do their best work. During the war it has been proved that the variety of occupations in which a woman can engage is almost unlimited. There is probably a job which is just right for you. You will find it if you use imagination, resourcefulness and persistence.

Before High School

It is important to start to think about your vocation early in life, preferably before you enter high school. Your choice may determine the school you will attend. For example, if you are planning to be a teacher, a librarian, a social worker or to enter one of the other professions, you will go to a collegiate institute, in which the curriculum, in addition to giving you an all-round education, prepares you for admission to the Normal School or to a university. If you want to be a commercial artist, it is likely you would go to a technical high school where you may specialize in art and prepare yourself for employment in any branch of industrial or commercial design. Or if you want to enter business, you may go to a high school of commerce where you will receive a complete secondary school course and in addition will be specially trained for business positions. Not only does your choice of a career help you to determine the school you will attend but it also affects the subjects you should study. For example, if you plan to be a pharmacist you will take chemistry and hygiene in high school but if you are going to be a journalist, you will specialize in English and history.

How do you go about choosing a career? First you must analyze yourself to discover your abilities and your limitations. Next you make a systematic study of the various occupations and their requirements. Then you compare the qualifications you possess or can acquire with the requirements of each occupation until you find the work which needs the talents you have to offer.

Your first task is to find out all about yourself. Put down in black and white your strong points and your weak points. As you may not be able to recognize all your own abilities and limitations, have your parents help you and also discuss the whole problem with the vocational guidance teacher at your school.

Talents And Abilities

Almost every person has some talent, some knack, or some special ability. If you have an outstanding talent, you will know exactly what you want to do and the problem you have to face is to find the work in which you can use this gift. But the likelihood is that you have no unusual talent which will lead to fame or great deeds—most of us haven't. However, undoubtedly you have some natural gift which may be capitalized if you dig it up, polish it a bit and put it to use. Your special aptitudes may appear trivial but they are your means of self-expression and if possible they should be used in your work.

You may be a constant reader or a good talker. Or you may love to tell stories. These characteristics are needed in a number of vocations. Maybe you excel in sports and games. Then you might find a place in some branch of recreational work, or as a physical instructor or director. You may have a knack with clothes and be able to wear them with an air of distinction. In this case you might be trained to become a fashion expert, a dress designer, or, if you can also write, a fashion writer. Perhaps you meet strangers easily and can put them at their ease. Such a gift is essential if you are a receptionist or a hostess. Or you may be so tactful, so friendly and good natured that you can get along with almost any person. This talent is invaluable in many jobs. Or your chief desire may be to help people. The desire to serve humanity is one of the fundamental qualifications for many professions, such as all health services, social work, teaching, etc. A pleasing, well-modulated voice is a basic requirement in a number of positions. Acute hearing is necessary in some kinds of work, a keen sense of taste in others. No matter how insignificant, put down all the things you can do well, all those in which you are specially interested.

But it is necessary also to recognize your limitations, so that you will not be biased in your own favor. You will be happier if you succeed in a humbler, less glamorous job than if you fail in a more important one because you are not fully qualified for it.

You need to consider also your weak points. If you bring them out

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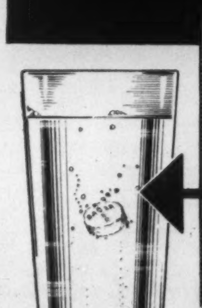

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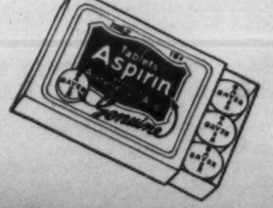

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them, it is likely that many can be corrected or improved. At least you can choose some work in which they will not handicap you. Perhaps you are not beautiful. Now, while an attractive personal appearance is important in almost every kind of position, you need not be discouraged. A very plain girl may be both chic and fascinating. You can make yourself attractive if you are well-groomed, smartly and suitably dressed, if you have good posture, a clear bright eye, a healthy skin, a friendly smile and a pleasing manner. And all these can be acquired. Or you may have some physical weakness. Unless you are strong and healthy you should not try to enter an occupation which demands physical strength and endurance. If you are of an excitable and nervous temperament you should avoid a vocation in which emergencies arise and in which there are periods when you must work under pressure and strain. Unless you have emotional stability you should not undertake professions such as social work, nursing, medicine, etc.

Certain Characteristics

Character is as important to success as talent, for character is what you make of yourself and the use to which you put your native abilities. Therefore, continue your self-searching to discover if you are the kind of person an employer wants. If you find you have some weak points, better start a campaign of self-improvement.

There are certain characteristics which are essential to success in any vocation. First there is honesty. Of course you would not steal. But honesty goes far beyond the sphere of money and property. It extends to your work, your time and your thoughts. You must be honest with yourself to size up your own work and your actions accurately. Otherwise you will never recognize your weak points and your faults and therefore will not correct them. Then there is industry—the backbone of success. If you work hard and direct your energies in the right direction, you are bound to get ahead. Reliability, or trustworthiness, is one of the most important qualities in any vocation. Trustworthiness means worthy to be trusted to perform a given task. You may be a genius but you will never reach the heights unless people can depend upon you. Whether you are in business for yourself or have an employer, your advancement will depend upon whether you carry out what you promise or undertake to do in the manner and at the time it should be done. Likewise, your genius will do you little good unless it is linked with perseverance to finish a job. If you start some piece of work and quickly throw it aside, or if you soon lose interest in a game, you had better check up on this fault now or it will handicap you throughout your life. Many other character traits might be mentioned but these are sufficient to show that your success in life is just as dependent upon your character as it is upon your talents.

Look Before Leaping

When you have made up a balance sheet of your personal assets and liabilities, you have gone only half way in the task of finding your vocation. To get the right person in the right job, both person and job must be studied. Therefore your next task is to analyze the various occupations until you find the one whose requirements coincide with what you have to offer.

Many factors must be considered in analyzing a vocation. First of all you must find out all about the nature of the work. It is not sufficient to have just a general idea of the requirements. You need to know in detail all the things you will have to do. Every type of work has its disadvantages as well as its advantages and you should understand these before you decide to enter any occupation. For example, the doctor is on call day and night, the lawyer may have long periods of strain while working on an important case, the school teacher is on her feet most of the day. You should know also the physical conditions under which you would have to work. What are your hours likely to be? Will your duties take you outside in all sorts of weather or will you have constant close desk work? Will you have pleasant, attractive, healthful surroundings or will you be confined to a sick room or be in and out of the homes of the underprivileged?

When you know the requirements of a career, you will have to find out what education and training you will need in order to qualify. Most professions require years of study. Of course you will want to know the cost of this training and also how much it costs to get started in the work. In some professions you must buy expensive equipment, in others your earnings may be small until you get well established.

Consider next what security the occupation offers. Is the work steady? A nurse on private duty has to remember that she may not be engaged every day. A doctor, lawyer or anyone in private practice or in business for herself is likely to have slack seasons or periods when collections are poor. Is the work permanent? Will you have vacations with pay? Does your salary continue when you are ill? Are you likely to get a pension when you retire?

Of course you will want to know how much you will earn, whether you will receive a stated salary which will come in regularly every week or month or whether your earnings will fluctuate and come in spasmodically. If you are a poor money manager it might be wise to choose a vocation in which you receive a regular salary and which provides for sickness and old age.

Possibilities, Probabilities

Then you must examine the outlook for the future. Discuss the matter with your teachers or with a leader in the profession or occupation. Is there plenty of scope for new workers in the occupation you would like to enter, or is the field crowded already? Is the demand likely to expand or contract? Are women welcomed in this field, or is promotion likely to be slow because men are given preference? Are there chances of advancement or will your position and salary remain at about the level at which you start?

What am I good for? What are my salable qualities? What kind of a job needs the abilities and characteristics I have to offer? To answer these questions will entail a lot of thought and study. But it is worth while, no matter how long it takes, for these are among the most important questions you will ever be called upon to consider. Your future success and happiness, your place in the community, the friends you make and the recreations you enjoy are all inextricably bound up with, and affected by, the career you choose.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Let's Restore the Tea Hour as a Time to Relax and Entertain

By JANET MARCH

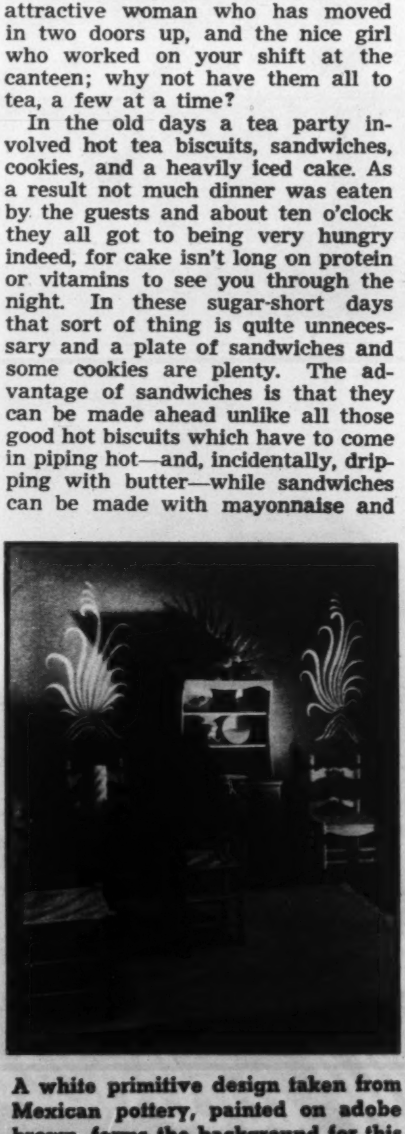
AS MORE and more eye witnesses' tales of war are being told around firesides or put down on paper for us to read there appears one minor difference—amongst the many major ones—between the people who went to war and those who stayed at home on this safe and comfortable continent. The fighters drank tea at frequent intervals, prisoners-of-war excepted, while many of us here gave up taking time out for that pleasant ceremony. The Army brewed its tea in mess tins, the Air Force drank it on returning from missions, and the blitzed civilians sipped it as they sat and waited for the next bomb.

Every troop train now disgorges a new collection of returning tea addicts, and that doesn't mean that they have lost their taste for coffee when it isn't English coffee, but they have added on a love for tea. Of course England has always been the home of tea-lovers, though I believe that Australians lead in tea consumption per head of population. The English have taken the most drastic ration cuts in their stride but let's hope that their tea will be left to them. When it gets dark around four o'clock, and the streets are covered with oozy black mud which is almost indelible on stockings, if you have any, and the house feels rather like a humidified electric refrigerator when you open the door, well there you are in good old England in November and thank God it's tea time.

Even with the benefits of central heating we would all feel better for a cup of tea in the afternoon. The efficiency experts will tell you what it does for office workers who used to be clock watchers from four to five, and who now, comforted and enlivened by tea, keep the work rolling along as steadily as the Mississippi flows. If you are a housewife doing your job at ironing or getting dinner ready you'll do a better job if you sit down and take fifteen minutes off over a pot of tea, and don't imagine that you can drink with one hand and peel potatoes with the other, because you can't, and that isn't giving the favorite tipple of the Chinese its due.

If you are the proud possessor of a maid the rattle of the tea tray being carried to a sunny spot where you can sit with a new magazine for a few minutes is one of the nicest of sounds. Even if you are the tea maker yourself why not have a few tea parties this autumn. It's an easy way to entertain, and there are all those friends you never see, and the attractive woman who has moved in two doors up, and the nice girl who worked on your shift at the canteen; why not have them all to tea, a few at a time?

In the old days a tea party involved hot tea biscuits, sandwiches, cookies, and a heavily iced cake. As a result not much dinner was eaten by the guests and about ten o'clock they all got to being very hungry indeed, for cake isn't long on protein or vitamins to see you through the night. In these sugar-short days that sort of thing is quite unnecessary and a plate of sandwiches and some cookies are plenty. The advantage of sandwiches is that they can be made ahead unlike all those good hot biscuits which have to come in piping hot—and, incidentally, dripping with butter—while sandwiches can be made with mayonnaise and no one the wiser. If only people wouldn't take sugar in their tea then you could put it on the cake, but it can't be both places even though as a non-sugar taker I believe firmly that real tea lovers scorn to put sugar in the drink.



A white primitive design taken from Mexican pottery, painted on adobe brown, forms the background for this amusing breakfast room furnished with butter-yellow Mexican chairs, gulf-blue table and dresser. From the "Inside Story," at Simpson's.

Lacey Oatmeal Cookies

These are very quick to make and need little sugar.

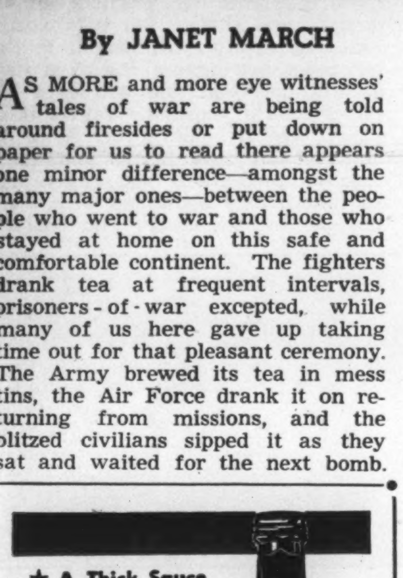
1 egg
1 cup of rolled oats
½ teaspoon of vanilla
Salt
¼ cup of sugar

Beat the egg and then add the sugar and vanilla and salt and stir in the rolled oats. Sometimes if you have used a big egg you have to add a little more than a cupful. Grease a baking sheet and put spoonfuls of the mixture on it and flatten out with a fork. The cookies should be spread so thin that there are almost holes in them. Bake in a 375° oven for about ten minutes, till they are light brown and remove from the baking sheet with the egg lifter. Do this while they are still hot because if you don't you won't ever get them off except with steel wool.

Brownies

½ cup of shortening
½ cup of sugar
¾ cup of flour
1/3 teaspoon of baking powder
Salt
2 eggs
2 squares of unsweetened cholate
¾ cup of seedless raisins

Cream the shortening then add the sugar. Beat the eggs well and stir them in. Melt the chocolate in a pan over low heat and add it, then sift in the flour, salt and baking powder, and last of all add the raisins. Put in a greased baking pan and cook in a 350° oven for about half an hour. Cut into squares while still hot and, if you can afford it, sprinkle with a little fruit or icing sugar.



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In the future, packages are going to play a more important part than ever in influencing the buying decisions of this star performer. Forecasts indicate she will budget her food dollar carefully ... examine values closely. Much of her buying will be done on a self-service basis, where she can make comparisons ... then buy what *looks* the best "buy".

With this in mind, perhaps you would like to review some of your packaging procedure with a view to improving package appearance, efficiency and sales ability. We have considerable knowledge on packages for the self-service field and shall be glad to assist users of "Cellophane" cellulose film in any planning they wish to do at the present time. "Cellophane" Division, Canadian Industries Limited, P.O. Box 10, Montreal, Que.

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Apartment-Hotel Is Victoria's Emergency Shelter Solution

By TERRY BELLAMY

"HAVE you any children?"

"No," proudly. "That should make it easier for me to get accommodation."

"Not in this case," replied the Housing Lady in Victoria, B.C., "but you can go anyway if you want to. The point about this place is that they specialize in children."

I went to 710 Fort Street with many misgivings, with visions of children by the hundred running up and down the corridors, screaming their heads off and generally irritating an elderly woman like myself.

Ah, here was the place . . . an elevator with a very courteous attendant took me up to the office. Mr. Cawley, the manager, assured me he would have a vacancy for me any day that I became homeless: that I could stay as long as I liked, but I would be much more popular if my stay lasted only a few weeks.

I booked a suite for a future date and went home to pack.

Children Are Welcome

To cut a long story short, the building, formerly a rather rundown hotel, is one that has been taken over by the government and completely renovated, for the short term housing of those unable to find accommodation elsewhere. It is open to both Service people and civilians, with the former receiving priority. And let me mention here and now that all the children were well behaved and, except for the fact that I saw them, I would not have known of their existence.

My suite consisted of two rooms and bath, all self-contained. In the sitting room were also kitchen arrangements . . . a white enamel electric stove, electric refrigerator, sink and cupboards with enough saucepans, dishes and cutlery to get by on. Everything was newly painted and the furniture had been new a short time before.

There was no telephone but with a Service priority I could have had one installed. Telephone messages were taken in the office and promptly delivered to my door. Linen and the laundering thereof, the electricity, constant hot water and heating were all included in my rent.

STARS AND THE DEAD

STARS and the dead
Are faithful;
These you may set your clock by,
Promise to meet at such-and-such a time
And such a place.
The living, can keep face
With no such constancy.

Look on this thing
With disenchanted eyes;
Do not expect the living
In such wise!

MONA GOULD

Noise? Not a bit of it, but perhaps that was because my particular abode was at the very end of the corridor.

Service? Plenty of it, considering . . . and always courteous. There was a knock at the door. "I'm the maid, I see you've just moved in. .. Have you everything you need? I run the vacuum cleaner over your place once a week, but if there is anything you want. . .?" Another knock at the door . . . "Good morning, I'm the housekeeper, is there anything you want to know? We give you clean towels and tea towels twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays. Your bed linen is changed once a week. Please tie your garbage up carefully in parcels and throw it down the chute on the landing. You'll find a pay telephone on every floor."

My mountain of luggage arrived. I apologized to the elevator man. He could so easily be surly about having to bring so much stuff up, but he wasn't. He smiled. "Don't worry ma'am," he said, "that's what we're for, to help you."

I can hardly believe myself. For years . . . it feels like a life time, I've been following my army husband about, trying to find somewhere to live that he can call home on his hours of leave. I've faced formidable and terrifying landladies. .. I've met some charming ones too, but, oh . . . those hard boiled ones . . . how they stick in one's mind, out to make every last penny they can grab. There was the one who said to me: "Put up a Royal Air Force wife? Not me, I want the ones with the most pay, so it's Royal Canadian Airforce with me or nothing; they're the only ones that can afford my rates."

And my friends with children, how they have suffered . . . one slammed door after another. No children . . . no children. . . NO CHILDREN . . . an ever-mounting crescendo, till it becomes a nightmare.

So no wonder I blessed the emergency Shelter Administration of Victoria, British Columbia for its good work. There may be other places like it in other Canadian cities . . . I do not know. But I do know that the Junior Officers' wives or a Senior N.C.O.'s wife with children need not be stuck for emergency shelter in that town. They may have to leave for some other part of Canada when their few weeks are up, for permanent accommodation in Victoria is almost impossible to find, but I defy anyone to find better hotel accommodation for the price anywhere, and . . . don't forget . . . children welcome.

The Landlord

Oh, the price? . . . The price was just two dollars and fifty cents per day for the two of us, for a whole private suite and no extras. If you pay your bill by cheque you feel as if you were writing out your income tax, for you make the cheque payable to the Receiver General of Canada, who is your landlord.

JOAN RIGBY

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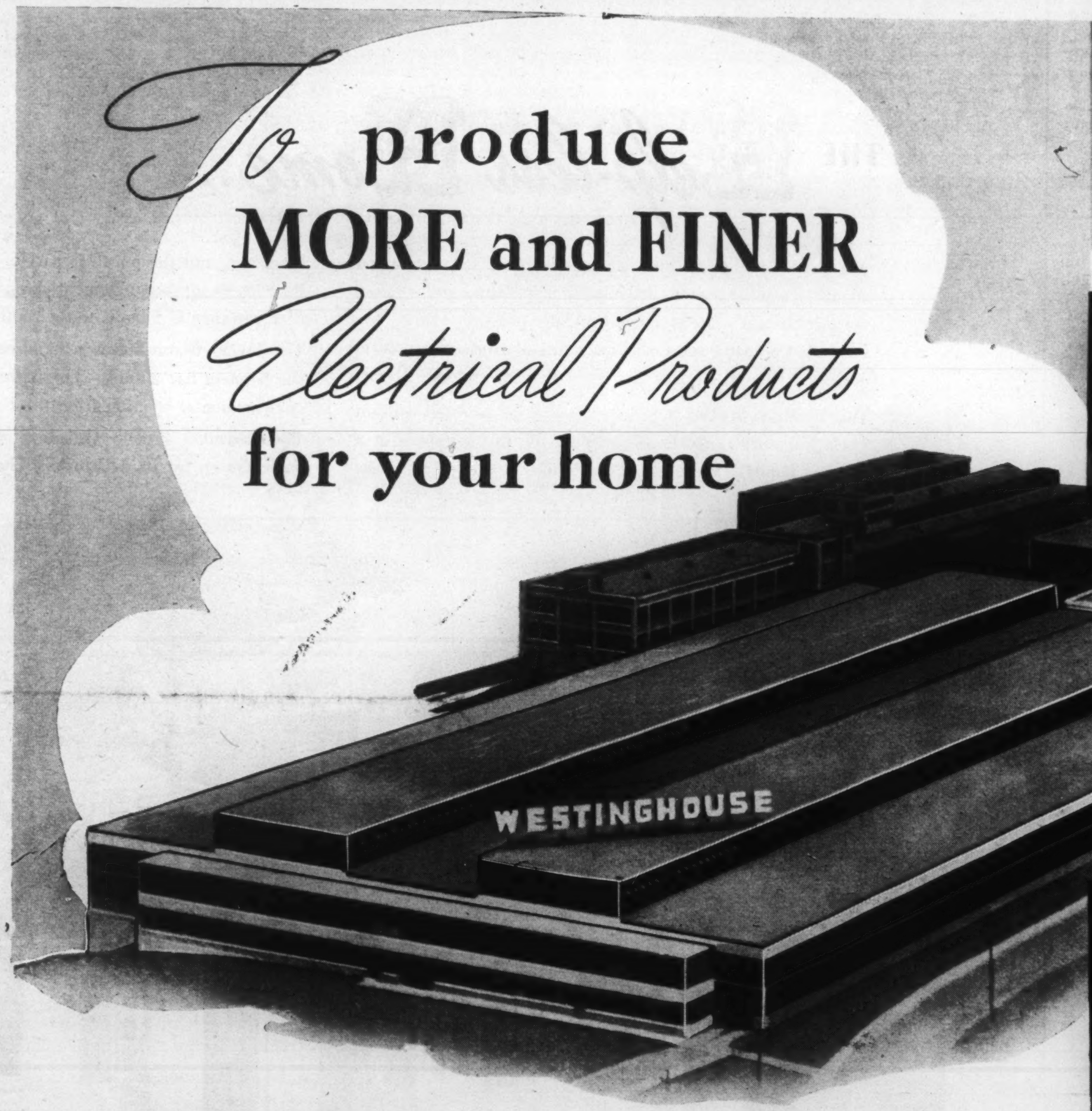

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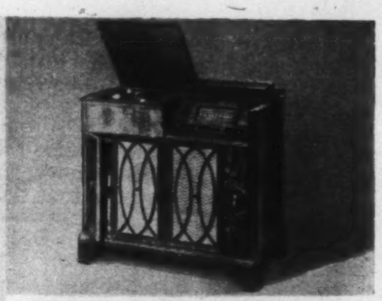
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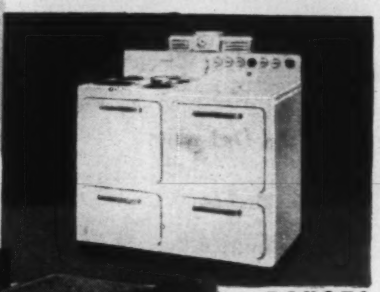
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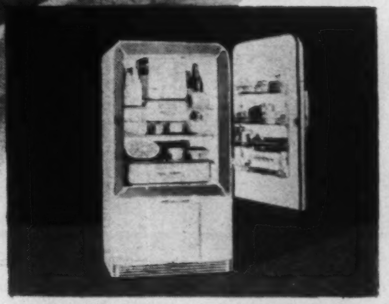
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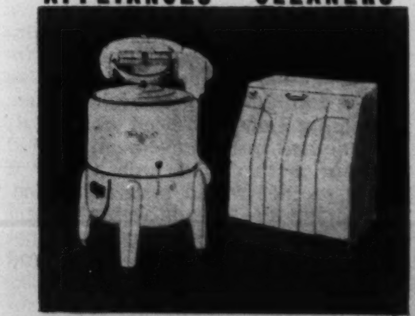
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THE OTHER PAGE

And the Band Played "Dixie" So Stirringly on Jasper Avenue

By HELEN GORDON

"EVERY time I walk down Fifth Avenue, I remember the day that so and so. . ." Now that would be the proper way to begin a story; but just now I can't manufacture anything that might possibly have happened to me on Fifth Avenue, other than getting lost—so I'd better tell a true story. . .

When I was very young I walked down Jasper Avenue, in Edmonton, Alberta, and it was a wonderful thrill—just to realize that I was walking down Jasper Avenue.

Frankly, I think "Jasper Avenue" a much more fascinating name than Fifth Avenue. Numbers never did appeal to me, not even at that time. My first public school teacher in Strathcona had already discovered that.

The name "Jasper Avenue" had a double appeal. In Strathcona, the streets were then not even gravelled and I had come across to Edmonton on the ferry. Now when I think of it, I might have begun my story with "A long time ago."

World's Delights

On the paved streets of Jasper Avenue I revelled in the lovely citified clop clop of the horses' hoofs and I admired the smart Hudson's Bay delivery wagons. That was in itself a thrill.

I can remember the nice feeling of the brown kid gloves Mother had bought for me — the ones I wore when I walked down Jasper Avenue.

Then there was a second thrill about the name "Jasper". I was a minister's daughter — not one of those wild ones, but one who learned her Sunday School lessons, and because I definitely had ecclesiastical leanings, the name Jasper meant something sparkling, pure—ethereal! "The streets were of Jasper."

It happened on Jasper Avenue—that glorious, glorious moment when the parade came by—what heaven! Followed by, what hell! (I'll tell that later.)

The parade was just a bit of old world advertising, of the play "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; but the word play and heaven were synonymous to me.

The memory of the parade is so faint, and so vivid. What my eyes actually saw is crushed back by the memory of how I felt.

Some of that sheer bliss might have been generated by the feeling that I was being thrilled by something a little—a tiny little bit—wicked,—the Theatre! You see it *was* a long time ago.

But that's impossible too, because as I remember, the feeling that I was doing the forbidden thing always brought on a sense of uneasiness and sadness. This was undiluted ecstasy. Moreover "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a book my mother had read to me.

Little Eva In Lace

It had been sort of wonderful—being sent off to visit my mother's friends all alone — without Mother coming as she usually did. I learned (years later) that I had been invited, not so much for my personal charm, as because these people were really dear friends and were "taking Helen off her hands" for a spell to give mother a rest. That spot of disillusionment causes no bitterness toward mother or her friends. I've had a family of my own since then.

Coming alone had been wonderful; but the hell might have been averted if only mother had been there. I think mother would have consented.

You see, the parade went by, and it was indescribably romantic—especially "Little Eva"—in lace and flounces and flowers — in the open carriage. . . Eva holding the parasol dripping with pink lace, the color of her pink cheeks.

There's no doubt about it, the devil was abroad, for I remember wondering right at that moment, standing on Jasper Avenue, with all its heavenly emanations—wondering if I could do something to bleach out my freckles. I'd not gotten so far into Satan's clutches as to think of covering them up.

The two dear ladies with me were talking. I say "dear" for they were dear, but I writhe every time I think of that day. Why? Oh, why couldn't they have spoken so that I didn't hear?

They opened the gates of heaven—a heaven I had never asked for, nor hoped to enter, but of which I caught a glimpse—then was cast into outer darkness.

Miss Muir was saying, "Well, I'd have time to take her this afternoon, Maime—I'd *take* time! Look at her eyes, Maime!"

I don't think, even then, I knew they were talking about me. I was busy adoring "Little Eva." They had traipsed me around to different intersections and for the third time I was gazing at "Little Eva" in all her glory, and hearing the tap tap of the ponies' hoofs, and a band playing "Dixie." The carriage stopped—the colored gentleman in the high silk hat held out his hand. They bowed to each other—they bowed to me!

Something inside me was bursting. It was really a curtsey, not a bow. For months after I practised it on the dark landing of the stairway at home, with Mother's old curtains around me and Father's big black umbrella.

As "Little Eva" stepped into the carriage I heard Maime say. "I'd take her myself, Laura, if only I were sure her mother wouldn't mind!"

Then I knew! I knew at that early age the full bitter meaning of the words, "Hope maketh the heart sick."

It made my stomach sick. They took me then to an enormous place, a mammoth-sized round tent, with sun flooding in the open sides, and canaries singing. It was called "The Sugar Bowl" and it might have been paradise. They ordered ice-cream with chocolate on it, and I couldn't eat it! They thought I didn't like it! The sensual lusts of earth were beneath my enjoying, once I had hopes of heaven.

I don't think I even asked to be taken to the play "Uncle Tom's Cabin." I prayed like mad; but those dear women were my mother's friends and they were not going to be responsible

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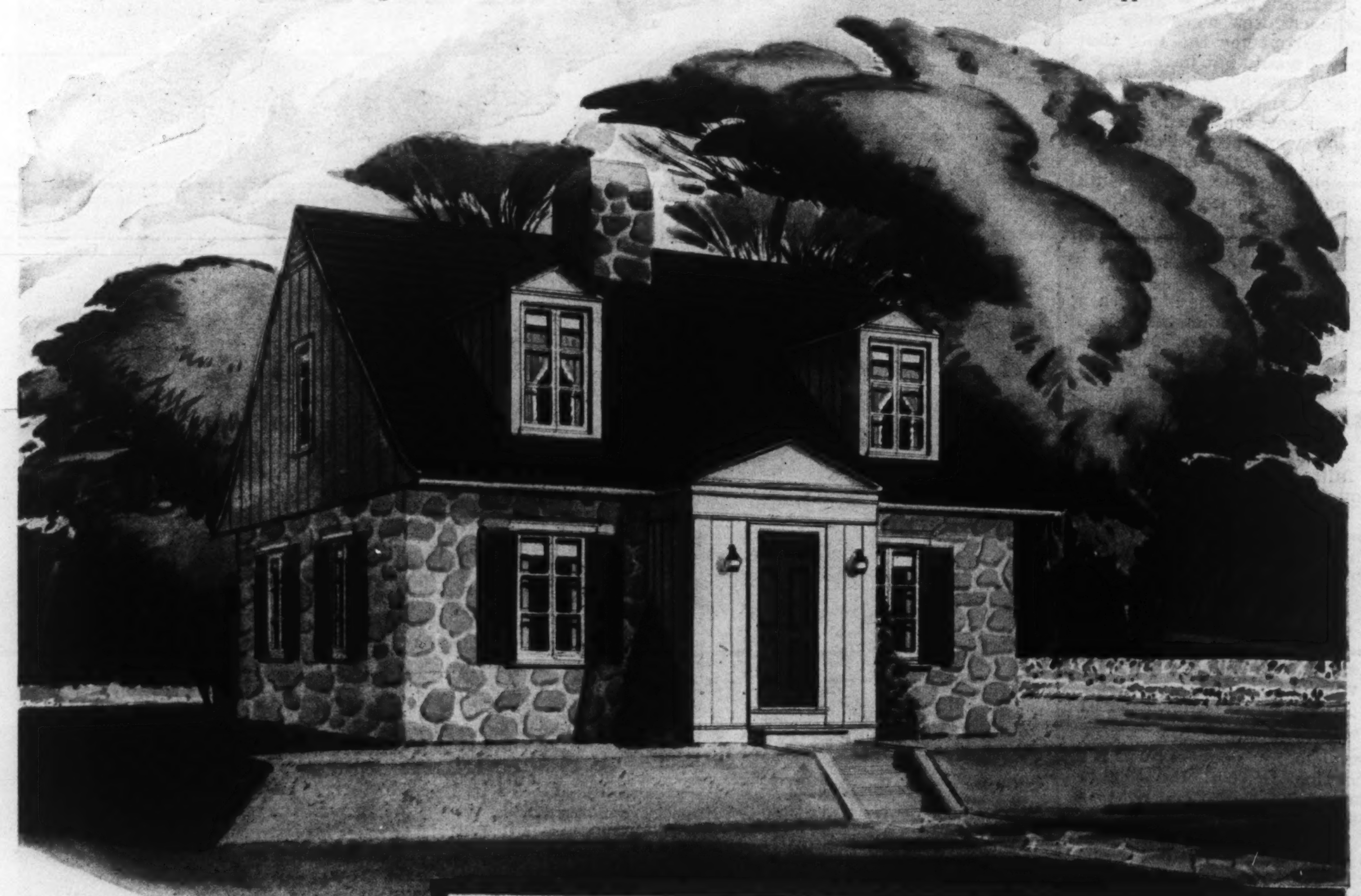
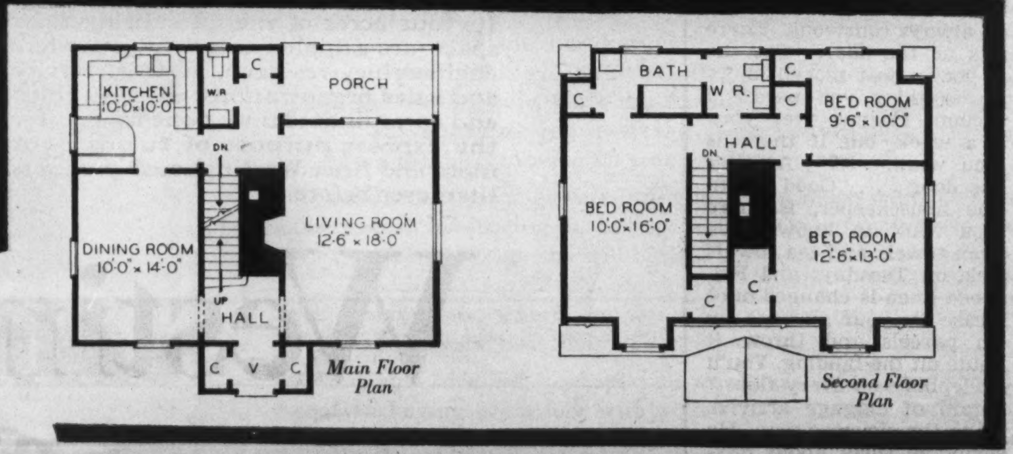
Are you planning to build that home you have dreamed about? To aid those who are seeking new beauty and comfort during Canada's great home-building program, Blue Top Brewing Company presents this series of fine architectural designs. Second in this series is the "Help-less" Home. This lovely suburban home, which can be operated without "help," features easy house keeping for the couple with a growing family. There is a recreation or hobby room in the basement, and the porch is part of the house, so baby can have fresh air on inclement days. A washroom near the rear entrance is a boon to the mother with young children. The Living Room boasts a handsome picture window, and the Kitchen has a nook. The Bathroom is divided into two compartments, opening from the hall and Master Bedroom. The charming French Canadian style of architecture has been chosen for its delightfully "homey" appearance.





Do not write for plans of this house. Consult your local builder. He can estimate the cost of construction in your neighborhood.

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for putting her little daughter on the primrose path.

I kept close to them, hoping to hear them speak of it again. I remember looking up into Maime's face, hoping to see an undecided look. She smiled at me, so sweetly, a sort of sad smile, and looked away quickly. I don't know, mind you, but I had a feeling that she had a lump in her throat, too; but perhaps that was just because mine was sore. Yes, by then, hope had made my throat sore... Or maybe it got sore when I knew I couldn't hope any longer.

Suddenly I was terribly tired—worn out from the excitement—worn out from hoping against hope. Jasper Avenue no longer had any pure ethereal glamour. I hated the feel of my kid gloves. I wanted to run in the grass and play baseball with the boys ..... get away from it all and forget it. I wanted to hear my mother lecture me about being a tom-boy. If *only* my mother had been there I know she would have consented.

I write this bit of autobiography only because I'm happy that my daughters were born too soon—happy that they didn't need to lose their appetite for their first chocolate sundae in a great sick longing to go to see a cheap road show—happy that when they were mere babies, they were themselves dressing up in frills and flounces, acting in plays at school and at Sunday school—happy that there are dramatic societies, and Little Theatre Clubs and classes where young people are taught this great art and can express this age-old urge for drama—happy that in 1945 there need be no frustrated little girls in Western Canada.

• •

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

THE maples he worshipped are flaming, are flaming,
Flaunting red torches on every bright hill;
Below in the valleys the sumacs are turning;
Blue is the Autumn haze, breathless and still.

The loons on the river are calling, are calling,
Plaintive and far, as his skiff's blunted prow
Noses the shore-line. We wait here to welcome him,
I and the Autumn. But where is he now?

HELEN E. MIDDLETON

• •

CASUALTY LIST

ONE moment they are here in all the pride
Of glowing youth, the next are snatched away
By greedy death: there's little we can say
To check the bitter grief we cannot hide.
Each lover, wife, and mother stands beside
The ones bereft, for nothing can allay
The pang that stabs her heart, since any day
Her turn may come, *his* name be there inscribed—
Her son, her first-born, flesh of her own flesh,
Her lover, though unfructified their love,
Her husband, comrade once in joys that seem
So far removed from all the tangled mesh
Of blind destruction. Can we look above
This anguished hour, to some diviner scheme?

ELAINE M. CATLEY

César Borré, Conductor of the Melophonic Choir of 60 women's voices to be heard at Eaton Auditorium on Saturday, October 27. There will be a supporting string orchestra.

School of Journalism Leads to Arts Degree at Western

By LUCY VAN GOGH

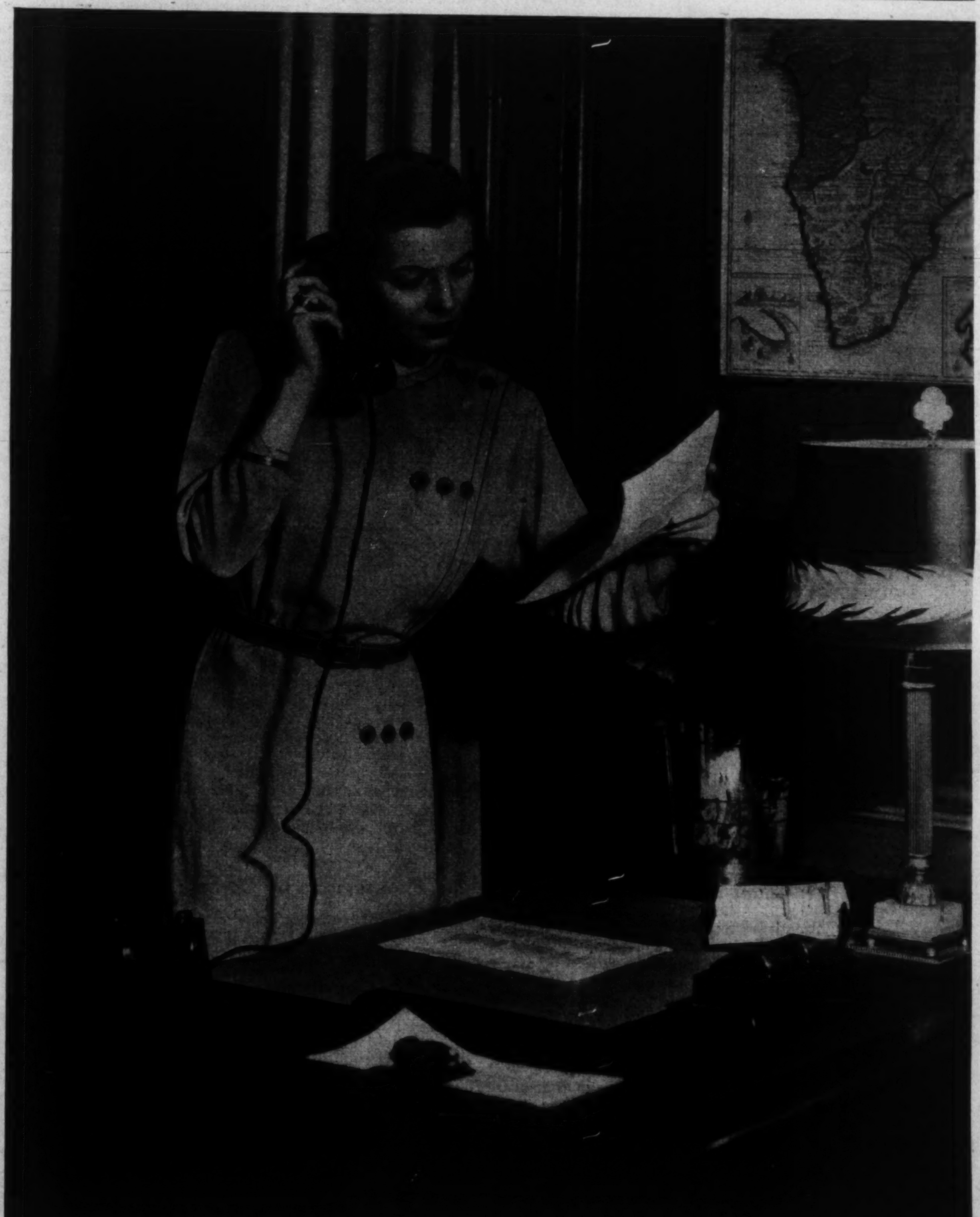
THE establishment of the first full Arts course in journalism to be given by a Canadian university and to lead to the degree of Bachelor of Arts was announced last week by President Sherwood Fox of the University of Western Ontario, at London, Ont. The Director of the School will be Captain George W. McCracken, who during most of the war has been on loan to the Wartime Information Board from the Canadian Army, and has latterly been in charge of the External branch of the Board's work.

The course will cover the regular four years, but the special instruction will be confined to the last two years, except for a small number of introductory lectures to be added to the regular program of the second year. These will be delivered for the first time during the spring term of 1946, to present second-year students who indicate a desire to go into the third year in Journalism. The systematic program of lectures will commence in the autumn of 1946, to third year students. The course will lay great weight on English, international affairs, Canadian public affairs and history, and psychology.

Captain McCracken is a London man with a long experience in Canadian journalism. He is a graduate of Queen's University, and before the war he was chief editorial writer of the Kingston *Whig-Standard*. As soon as he is released from the army he will devote several months to studying the journalism courses now given in leading American universities.

Captain George W. McCracken of Wartime Information Board who will be Director of School of Journalism at Western University.

—Photo by Karsh



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THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
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Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 27, 1945

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

This Era of Expansion And Speculation

By HARUSPEX

The New York stock market is passing through a period (reconversion from war to peace) when the threat of an interruptive readjustment of price levels is present.

Because of New York's influence on the Canadian market, Haruspex discusses the potentialities of this situation against the background of the broader swing.

DURING the current decade the New York stock market grounded, in early 1942 under the stress of disconcerting war developments, for a broad advance that promises to carry, at the earliest, into late 1946, early 1947; at the latest, into the closing years of the decade. Factors, either past, present, or anticipated, abetting this broad movement may be classed as (1) a war-stimulated economy from 1940 to 1945, (2) replacement, in the one to three years following war's termination, of the durable goods shortages developed in the United States during the war period, (3) demand for American goods from abroad for reconstruction, rehabilitation and initiation or modernization of industrial areas.

In the course of this broad advance, as has been the case in previous broad upward movements running over a period of years, interruptions, or counterswings in prices can develop of sufficient magnitude to raise temporary doubt as to whether broad price recovery is to be continued. Currently, the stock market is passing through a period—reconversion from war to peace—when the threat of such an interruptive readjustment in prices is present. The potentialities of this situation, against the background of the broader swing, are discussed below.

Bullish Considerations

With reference to the broader movement, the supporting considerations, until recently, have been:

1. Credit in ample supply to support bullish market operations;
2. Low money rates and hence attraction of investment funds to the higher yields of stocks;
3. A mild inflationary price trend;
4. Industry's possession in the U.S.A. of a $90 billion-a-year customer, demanding maximum production of goods at any cost plus a reasonable profit margin;
5. Improving fortunes in the theatre of war.

Forgetting the reconversion interval, for the moment, and looking to the several years following, the first three items enumerated above may be expected to continue in operation. Items Nos. 4 and 5, however, will disappear, to be replaced by new considerations as follows:

1. A large backlog of demand, on the part of the financially "well-heeled" consuming public, for various durable goods, with radios, refrigerators, washing machines, small electric appliances, automobiles, and buildings among the chief items;
2. A broad demand from foreign areas for various types of American goods, particularly machinery and capital equipment, provided proper credit arrangements are worked out and the British financial position is not permitted to deteriorate to a point where a sterl-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Economic-Social Council

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHEN the United Nations Organization was set up at San Francisco, there was set up as part of it a body called the Economic and Social Council, and to this was given a man-size task. As stated in the U.N.O. charter, this was to "promote (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; (b) solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and (c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

In short, the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O. has the job of promoting the economic and social health of the member nations. Since Canada is the world's greatest (on a per capita basis) trading nation, and since its ability to trade largely depends on the economic well-being of its customers, it follows that no country has more reason to be interested in the work of the Economic and Social Council than Canada.

Unfortunately, the prospects for attainment of the Council's objectives are, right now, not very bright. In fact, C. Hartley Grattan, writing in *Barron's*, says it would be unrealistic to expect much more from it than promotion of some mutual understanding of the problems involved. But that, clearly, would be a not inconsiderable contribution in itself. One need not be a clairvoyant to say that economic issues will continue to dominate world affairs, remarks Grattan. But they will not be purely economic. They will be mixed up with politics. State intervention and state action, of which there will be more and more, will see to that. The evidence is already clear that state action injects political motives into domestic economics; it will in equal or greater measure politicalize international economic relations. Thus an organization which can contribute to understanding of the complex issues involved has an important job on its hands.

Trouble From the Start?

Conflicts seem likely to dog the activities of the Council from the moment it begins to function, which is expected to be some time in 1946. Grattan says it cannot even begin to study the acute problems of our day without running head-on into differing conceptions of the role of the state. Ignoring the infinite variations, these are the American, the British and the Russian; or the capitalist (American style), the Socialist (British Labor Party style), and the communist (Russian Stalinist style). To illustrate this conflict of ideas, Grattan refers to the problem of full employment and the negotiations between Britain and the United States over Britain's financial predicament.

That full employment requires some measure of state influence on economic affairs is elementary knowledge. But the extent of the intervention acceptable to the people of the several nations differs decidedly. In a book recently published in London which surveys this very point—"Full Employment and State Control," edited by D. Caradog Jones—the contrasting views of contributors are summed up as follows: "One gets the feeling that Professor Fisher regards government control as one of the least desirable if not least effective means of maintaining a high level of employment. The chief aim of the government should not be to control the traffic, but rather to keep the roads clear so that those who do the driving shall find as few obstacles as possible in their path. We may depend upon those who have an important object in view at the end of their journey speeding towards it if they are not hindered by unnecessary toll bars and road regulations. Professor Jevons, at the other extreme, favors immediate control of both traffic and drivers, and eventual full ownership also of all the vehicles and rolling stock in use."

No Sponsorship by Council

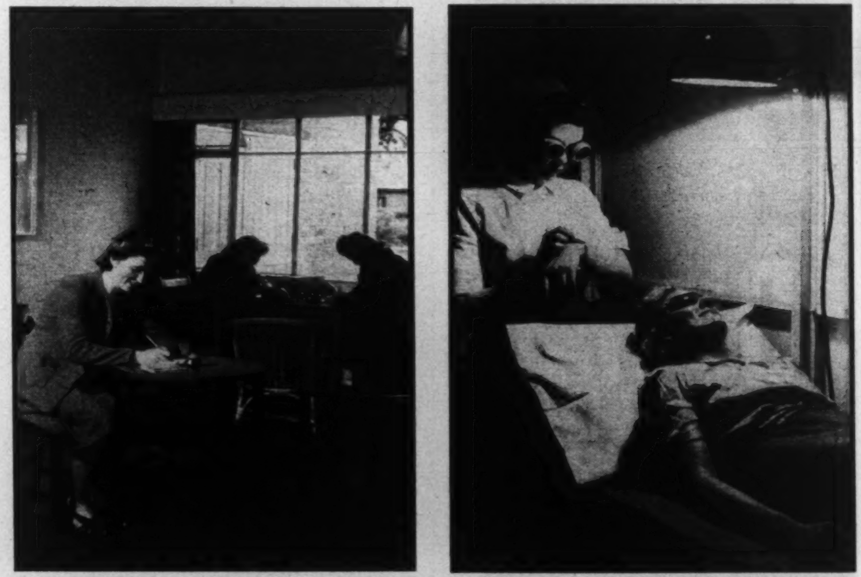
The other contributors are ranged between Fisher and Jevons. Grattan says it is fairly obvious that the nations range themselves in a reasonably similar fashion. On the documentary evidence, the degree of state intervention ranges all the way from the very considerable amount advocated in the Australian White Paper (which is a Labor Party document) to the limited program advocated by opponents of the American full employment bill in its present form.

Confronted with the task of surveying the measures ultimately adopted by the nations to ensure full employment, the U.N.O.'s Economic and Social Council obviously cannot take it upon itself to advocate any particular plan. Any program it might back would offend one state or another. It can merely attempt to provide accurate information about the measures taken in the various nations and on their effectiveness as illustrated, say, by unemployment statistics. In so far as knowledge can reconcile, such a report might promote reconciliation, but it would not ensure it.

The point is, Grattan says—that full employment—a *domestic* economic and social policy—can become an international issue with ramifications far beyond the capacity of the Economic and Social Council to control them. There will be great differences of opinion as to what is "right action" on a "sufficient scale." And because one nation assesses the policy of another as inadequate, it may withhold cooperation in important international economic institutions designed to contribute to world economic stability. Thus in a world of politicalized economics, domestic social and economic policies inevitably become subjects of testy international controversy. Grattan concludes that the Economic and Social Council will inevitably be immersed in boiling water most of the time.

How Britain Cares For Workers' Health And Welfare

Provision for the mental and physical welfare of employees paid dividends in increased production in British factories during the war. That lesson was well learned, for management is now fully aware that a contented and healthy worker is more likely to be an efficient one. As a result every large factory in Britain now has a Welfare Supervisor in addition to the Accident Prevention Officer, who is responsible for devising and maintaining the factory's safety equipment. Matters of lighting, heating, clean working conditions, health, education and even recreation are the former's concern. Hostels like the above, which were built to accommodate workers who came from other parts of the country, now serve as rest and recreation centres.



In most of these hostels are comfortable writing rooms like that shown left above, which is also used as a library. Health of workers was considered so important during the war that special diets for employees engaged on certain processes were provided. Courses of ultra-violet ray treatment (right) were also made available in many British factories.

Working conditions which may injure the workers' health are promptly corrected. Thus all the machines (above left) are fitted with dust extractors, which are joined to a main pipe to carry off metal dust. All these various conditions affecting the workers' welfare and efficiency are discussed freely at regular monthly meetings of the Factory Consultative Committee (right), consisting of five representatives for the management and five for the employees, with a neutral chairman.

(*Continued from Page 42*)

ing trading area is set up against the United States;

3. Some improvement in capitalistic confidence based upon change from the Roosevelt to the Truman Administration.

Factors Nos. 1 and 3 above, when taken in conjunction with the continuation of the first three factors enumerated in the preceding paragraph, seem to assure a period of favorable business volumes and earnings—once the conversion hiatus has been passed—at least into 1947, possibly beyond. If factor No. 2 above, that is, large foreign demand, comes into play, the favorable business period could carry to the closing year of the decade.

Reconversion

In the shift over from a fully-operating war economy to a fully-operating peace economy, we have previously pointed out that certain questions of immediate, though not enduring, concern would be raised that might bring about a substantial reverse movement in stock prices. These questions, as well as they could be foreseen ahead of the actual readjustment period itself, were stated in a couple of Business Market forecasts as:

1. Loss by industry of a $90-billion-a-year customer — the United States Government — with ensuing deflation of a national income, despite the assumed post-war boom, from a $160 billion to a $110/120 billion annual rate;
2. Considerable unemployment, reduced mass purchasing power and consumer spending, and lowered corporate operating profits during the period of change-over from war to peace production;
3. A desire on the part of labor to offset loss of overtime with higher basic wage rates at the same time as finished goods prices are being held down by governmental price control, with ensuing pinch to profit margins;
4. Surplus goods and plant disposal by the Federal government;
5. Political questions arising among the Big Three over the future direction of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

With the reconversion interval now under way, the chief problems that have developed, so far, have had to do with items Nos. 3 and 5 above. Item No. 1, that is, a more or less enduring deflation in national turnover, has been accepted as a normal development, the feeling being that, as concerns corporate earnings, tax reduction will be sufficiently great to permit a higher net return under the projected smaller sales volumes of the post-war period than was achieved in war time via enormous volumes but high taxes.

Item No. 2, that is, reduction in corporate operating earnings, via decline in consumer spending during the reconversion interval, has not created a considerable trepidation for the reason that the investment public has looked upon it as a passing, or temporary phase of one or two quarters' duration that will be fairly well offset by carrybacks. There is yet the question as to what the market reaction will be when these lowered operating results are actually published covering the fourth and first quarters. As concerns item No. 4, that is, surplus goods disposal, this is only slowly getting under way, but in the face of the potential demand, is currently regarded as not presenting a large problem unless the disposal is delayed until industry has attained sizable production schedules again, when government surpluses may then get in the way of private goods sales.

As to item No. 3, that is, labor's demands for higher wage rates in combination with ceiling prices on finished goods, the United States government has failed, so far, in finding a practical solution to the problem. Labor, on the one hand, is being encouraged to demand higher pay as against which industry has been offered no price relief. It is probable that, eventually, labor will gain around a 15% wage rate advance, and that prices will be adjusted upward by OPA in keeping with this concession. Meanwhile, the *impasse* is leading up to a crisis between labor and management and has magnified the labor unrest that was normally to be anticipated at the conclusion of the war period. The dangers in the situation are (1) that the rank and file of labor may get out of control of the national leaders and demand wage increases that are prohibitive in the sense that the ensuing uppage in price would kill off a considerable degree of consumer purchasing; (2) that the labor/management disputes may prove sufficiently protracted as to seriously delay the whole reconversion process.

The Foreign Field

In the foreign political field, the Anglo-Saxon nations, during the progress of the two wars, were inclined to temporize as concerned Russian proposals contrary to Anglo-Saxon ideology or interests. At the recent peace conference, however, the United States and Britain took a positive stand on basic issues. Ont of this development, over the days or months ahead, Russia is left the choice of continued cooperation with the Western Powers or a break with the West and pursuit of an aggressively nationalistic and ideologically divergent course. The outcome, or decision, is fundamentally important, and could have adverse repercussions if cleavage, rather than cooperation, develop.

One important development of the reconversion period—a development not foreseen, so far as the B. and W. Forecasts are concerned—has been the disclosure of Britain's weakened financial position. Not only is her budget out of balance by some $5 billion, but credits against London totaling from $12 billion to $14 billion are held by the Commonwealth Nations, the Empire, and various outside countries, such as Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, France, Argentina, Peru, and Brazil, that have normally operated within the sterling bloc. Obviously, Britain is not in position to deliver if a free world trading economy is to be maintained. In the absence of an accommodation, or financial arrangement, her only solution is to close off the sterling bloc—representing about two-thirds of America's trading area—from outside commerce, let the pound decline in value, and eventually work off her debt by lowered imports versus increased exports, or a general tightening of the British belt. A depreciating pound, as those who recall September, 1931 know, means falling prices, in terms of dollars, for many important American commodities, such as wheat, cotton, and copper. Probabilities are that a financial arrangement for Britain will be engineered, however, after which the nations will move on to Bretton Woods, the International Bank, and the expansion of world trading. The adverse possibilities of the matter are, nevertheless, of sufficient importance to merit investment observation until a decision is reached.

Conclusion

Long-term factors working toward higher prices for stocks continue to outbalance long-term considerations of a deflationary nature. From the nearer-term approach, however, recognition must be given to the reconversion interval now under way and its potentialities for intermediate or cyclical reversal in the long-term upward swing over the several months

(*Continued on Page 47*)

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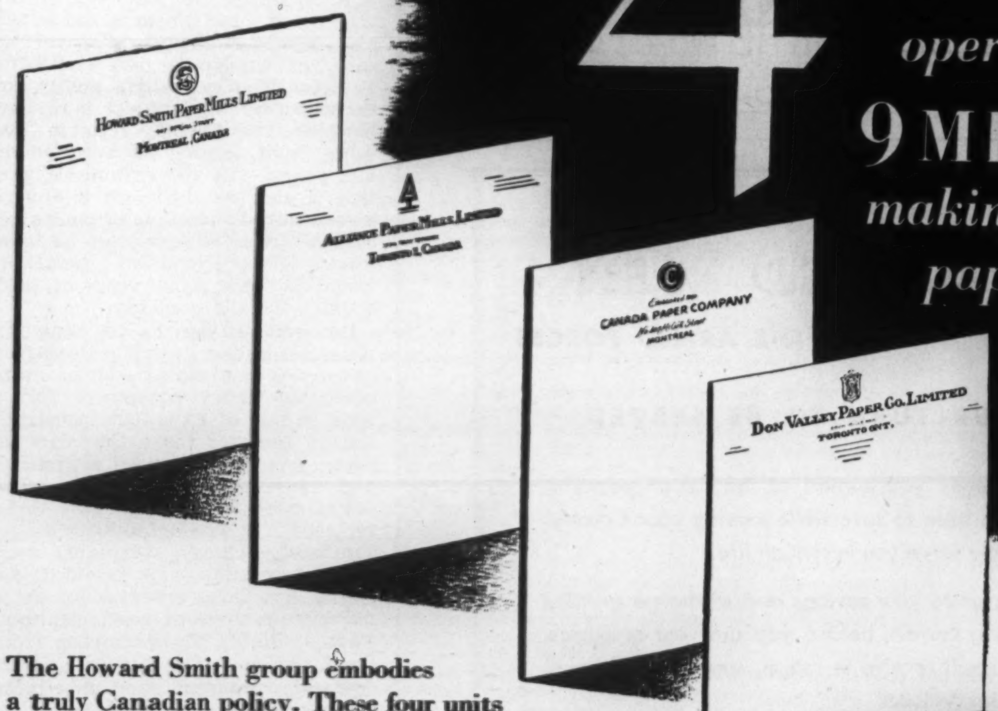
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

E. H. B., Regina, Sask.—I understand that provision has been made by BRUCE SILK MILLS LTD. to take care of the 6½ per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds when they fall due on Nov. 1 next. As at Oct. 31, 1944, there was $379,300 principal amount of these bonds outstanding and they constituted the only public obligation ahead of the 125,000 shares of common stock. The bonds are payable in Canadian and U.S. funds and the latest bid prices is 110 in Canada. It will be recalled that the original bonds were sold in 1925 at par with a bonus of four common shares with each $1,000 bond.

F.A.R., Lethbridge, Alta. — Yes, shares of COCKERAM RED LAKE MINES have some value and are currently quoted around 7½ to 8½ cents, and while the original property is inactive, it is planned to resume work when labor conditions impove. The company is also understood to be negotiating for a new property, and this year participated in the financing of Garrymac Gold Mines in the Larder Lake district as well as several prospecting syndicates. The balance sheet as of December 31, 1944, showed cash $14,750; bonds $16,085; investments at market value $15,933, with current liabilities of $150.

S. C. K., Barrie, Ont.—The plant of CUB AIRCRAFT CORP. LTD. has been reconverted to civilian production, R. L. Gibson, president, announces, and it is anticipated that the first post-war Cub will be completed and ready for delivery within 30 days. The company's production line is being set up to accommodate about 25 airplanes in various stages of manufacture. At present Cub Aircraft has sufficient civilian business to keep going at capacity for more than a year, and additional orders are being received. The first model the company will produce will be the civilian version of the Piper Grasshopper, and it is reported tooling will commence shortly to manufacture the three-place Piper Cub Cruiser.

L.V.T., Fredericton, N.B. — It was announced recently that EDWASKA GOLD MINES planned to resume diamond drilling on their property in Louvicourt township, Quebec, in

---

Dominion Bridge Company Ltd.

WITH a reduction in the excess profits tax for 1946 to 60 per cent of which 20 per cent was refundable, a number of companies will be in a position to retain in future a larger percentage of their annual profits. As the reduction is in the excess profits tax only the companies to benefit will be those in the high income brackets and the extent to which they will benefit will depend largely on their ability to maintain earnings above 116 per cent of their standard base. Dominion bridge is a company that has been in the high income tax brackets and which has earned a substantial refund each year under the Excess Profits Tax Act. The company's profits for the war years are subject to review, however, and this may result in lowering total income as reported in late years, with the refundable portion of the tax sufficient to absorb a substantial reduction in profits resulting from renegotiation of contracts. The diversified operations would indicate some years of high activity for the company.

Dominion Bridge, as its name implies, is a builder of bridges, occupied in construction and in addition manufactures heavy equipment for a wide range of Canadian industries. During the war years Canadian industry has been operated at capacity and much machinery that is worn out or obsolete will now have to be replaced. It was impossible to secure new equipment during the war, but depreciation was provided annually and large reserves set aside for the purchase of new equipment when available. The exemption from the 8 per cent sales tax on machinery and equipment used directly in the manufacture or processing of goods will be a factor in encouraging executives in making capital expenditures for plant rehabilitation and modernization. Public construction projects will be undertaken to provide employment when necessary and Dominion Bridge should participate in such activities. The company enters the postwar years with substantial working capital and a large accumulated excess profits tax which will be used for rehabilitation and modernization of plants.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1944, of $1,530,215 was equal to $3 per share, of which $866,591 and $1.69 a share represented the refundable portion of the excess profits tax. The 1942-43 net of $2,032,281 included $1,111,420 refundable tax, and was equal to $3.97 a share, or excluding the refundable to $1.81. On the basis of the changes in the excess profits tax effective 1946, the company's retained net profit for 1943-44 would be increased to $4.69 per share. Surplus at October 31, 1944, of $3,012,104 was an increase from $1,828,902 at October 31, 1939. This surplus does not include the $2,349,024 accumulated refundable tax.

Net working capital at October 31, 1944, of $10,851,614 was up from $7,699,625 at October 31, 1939. Current assets of $17,368,926 included cash of $4,522,554 and investments of $5,400,272, in the aggregate well in excess of total current liabilities of $6,517,312.

Dominion Bridge Company Limited has no funded debt or preferred stock outstanding, with the outstanding capital consisting of 513,951 ordinary shares of no par value. The old common stock of $100 par value was split in 1927 at the annual rate of $1.20 a share. An initial quarterly dividend of 65c a share was paid on the present stock in February 1928, increased to 75c quarterly May 1929, to 90c November 1929, with reductions to 75c August 1931, 62½c February 1932, 50c August 1932 and to 30c February 1935. This latter rate has been maintained to date.

Dominion Bridge Company Limited (present company) was incorporated in 1912 with a Dominion Charter to acquire a business originally incorporated in 1882. The company and subsidiaries operate 17 plants at strategic points across Canada.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Earned
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share
1944	31	23¾	$3.00	10.3	7.9	$1.20
1943	31½	22	3.97	7.9	5.6	1.20
1942	25	20⅛	2.71	9.2	7.4	1.20
1941	27½	21½	1.89	14.5	11.4	1.20
1940	40	22½	1.36	29.4	16.5	1.20
1939	46¾	24½	0.68	74.2	38.9	1.20
				14.9	10.0	

Approximate current ratio 13.7
Approximate Current Yield 3.0%

Note—Earned per share for 1944 includes $1.69 per share refundable tax, $2.16 a share in 1943 and 72c a share in 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended October 31	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$ 1,530,215	$ 2,032,281	$ 1,369,634	$ 955,111	$ 676,639	$ 524,965
Surplus	3,012,104	2,986,559	2,674,240	2,267,681	1,921,457	1,828,902
Current Assets	17,368,926	17,874,033	19,228,952	15,874,081	13,291,345	9,267,087
Current Liabilities	6,517,312	7,542,859	9,919,586	6,921,078	4,881,449	1,567,462
Net Working Capital	10,851,614	10,331,174	9,309,366	8,953,003	8,409,896	7,699,625
Cash	4,522,554	3,240,837	2,909,478	1,835,317	912,255	1,189,213
Investments	5,400,272	2,485,576	2,224,056	2,258,954	2,291,875	2,698,459

Note—Net profit for 1944 includes $866,591, refundable tax, 1943 $1,111,420 and 1942 $371,013.

SAVE AND BUDGET

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THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1¾%), being at the rate of seven percent (7%), per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1945.

By order of the Board,

CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, October 17th, 1945.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PERCENT (1%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1945.

By Order of the Board,

CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, October 17th, 1945.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
Dividends Nos. 114 and 115

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability) held on the 12th day of October 1945, the following dividends were declared payable in Canadian Currency.

No. 114 for fifty-five and one-half cents (55½c) a share payable December 1st, 1945, to shareholders of record November 1st, 1945.

No. 115 (Extra for one dollar and eleven cents ($1.11) a share payable January 2nd, 1946, to shareholders of record November 1st, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

W. B. DIX,
Treasurer

Dated at Toronto, October 12th, 1945.

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 330

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after SATURDAY the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st October, 1945.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on MONDAY, the THIRD day of DECEMBER next.

The Chair to be taken at 11.30 o'clock A.M.

By Order of the Board.

B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager

Montreal, 16th October, 1945.

the near future. Encouraging results were obtained from 10 holes already put down. The drilling last year disclosed a mineralized zone 600 feet long and 200 feet in width. This large, wide carbonate zone carried heavy quartz-tourmaline veins which are well mineralized. One intersection in the drilling gave a value of $5 per ton across a width of 17½ feet. The Edwaska property lies immediately to the south of Vicour.

F. L. C., Outremont, Que.—With the inland navigation season nearing the season's close, CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES' prospects for the year continue to be favorable. Record passenger bookings have been carried on St. Lawrence cruise trips this year and freight traffic has been at top level. Both of the company's hotels, the Manoir Richelieu and Tadoussac, continue to operate at capacity reservations. Wartime restrictions on shipbuilding materials continue to hamper new projects but the company is going ahead with plans for four new ships, each to cost approximately $2,000,000.

B.L., Fort Francis, Ont.—Several properties are held by ANDOWAN MINES LIMITED, including 2,000 acres in the Shebandown Lake area, acquired from the Kashabowie Mining Syndicate, but I understand at present attention is being largely devoted to an iron project west of Port Arthur. The possibilities of another open pit iron operation at the head of the lakes was indicated in the recent report from C. E. Anderson, company's president, who stated "American iron experts have advised that the banded magnetic iron on Andowan Mines iron range is of satisfactory quality and can be open pit mined on account of its widths." A large block of ground is held on the Mattawin Iron range, some 40 miles from Port Arthur and preliminary drilling is said to have indicated possibilities of developing a banded iron ore deposit. United States iron ore operators examined the ground last Spring and later sent a technical staff to make some detailed tests. As many and complex problems are involved in iron mining as well as the expenditure of much money it is reasonable to assume Andowan may turn its property over to some iron operator.

H. J. C., Brantford, Ont.—Net profit of $27,631 is shown by the HUMBERSTONE SHOE CO. for the year ended July 31, 1945, compared with $32,308 for the previous year. This is equal to $1.38 a share compared with $1.61 for the previous year. As was the case last year, the operations have been credited with subsidies granted by the Dominion Government to enable the company to maintain the ceiling placed on its selling prices. These subsidies are included in arriving at the net profit. The principal change in the financial position as of July 31 as compared with the previous year-end is a decrease of $57,293 in inventories and an increase of $44,904 in Dominion of Canada bonds.

C. G. K., Toronto, Ont.—As BOBJO MINES, which functions largely as an investment, holding and exploration company, has recently increased its interests in new gold prospects, I am hesitant about advising you to take your loss. The company has a large investment portfolio including shares in God's Lake, Sand River and Rouyn Merger. A 22 per cent. interest is held in Dominion Magnesium and it is now participating in the financing of this operation. No difficulty is anticipated in securing a peacetime market for its production.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 233

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (fifteen cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1945.

By order of the Board.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., October 16, 1945.

Notice is hereby given that Certificate of Registry C1023, has been issued to the Century Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn. authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Accident Insurance, Aircraft Insurance, excluding insurance against loss of or damage to an aircraft by fire or transportation, Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against loss of or damage to an automobile by fire or transportation, Guarantee Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance, Sickness Insurance and Theft Insurance.

Mr. R. H. Leckey, Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed Canadian Chief Agent.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Advance is Vulnerable

BY HARUSPEX

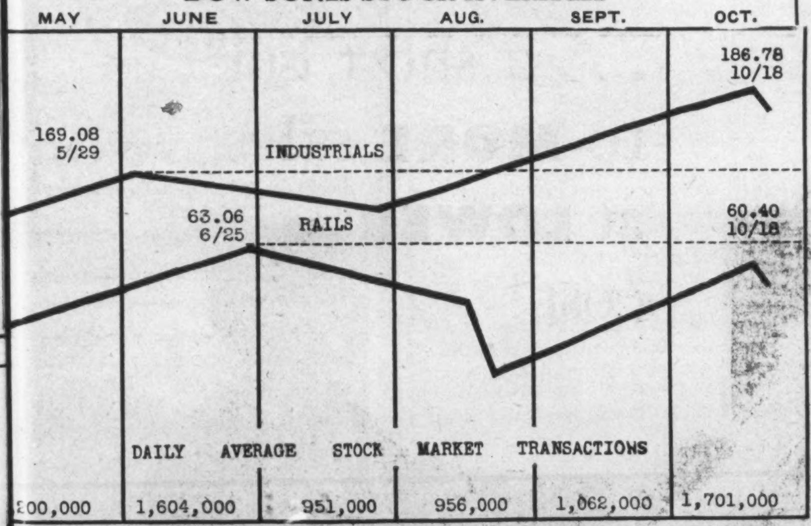
ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: We regard stocks, following broad advance on the basis of high war earnings, as in a distributive zone preparatory to cyclical, or substantial intermediate, decline.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

There is a worthwhile saying that, during a bull market, all news is good news, just as, during a bear period, all news is bad news. In the current instance, labor disturbances are interpreted by the market as the basis for later inflation; political differences with Russia as a healthy, or clarifying, development out of which unity will succeed. There is left the third quarter earnings reports, which will reflect the lowered operations of the reconversion period, for the market to shortly face but there is no reason, as yet, to assume that these reports will have other than favorable reception on the grounds that conversion necessarily prepared the way for recovery.

In keeping with the current investment temper, the line of least market resistance seems upward, with testing by the industrial average of its 1937 high not an improbable event. In this connection, however, the failure of the rail average to better its June high lends, at least, a modifying background to the post war spurt that the industrial list has enjoyed since late July, and suggests that bullishness should be tempered with some degree of caution. An advance in the industrials that has now been running some 23 months without adequate technical correction is not without vulnerability to a substantial reverse movement even though strength in the rails, over the days ahead, might put in a belated appearance.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Selective Service Order

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Selective Service Order

No. A.139.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On Octobr 17th, 1945, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 was declared on the Common Shares of this Company payable in Canadian Funds December 5th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 9th, 1945.

Montreal J. A. DULLEA,
October 17th, 1945 Secretary

THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared on the No Par Value Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company. This dividend is payable in Canadian Funds November 25, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of November, 1945, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

CARDY HOTELS

J. A. SHINK,
Secretary.

The views expressed in this series of advertisements are those of the advertiser and must not be considered as expressing the opinion of The Saturday Night.

Treatise No. 1 of a series designed to enlighten Investors on the True Place of GOLD in our economic system.

If you are interested in becoming a recipient of this all-important series of Twelve Letters relative to THE TRUE PLACE OF GOLD in our economic system, simply send us your name and address. There is no obligation.

The Greatest Economic Hoax of All Time

This is the first in a series of letters to the public designed to highlight some of the factors which we are convinced will make the post-war eclipse, in importance, the physical events of the war itself.

It is our conviction that the world's bankrupt condition can only be corrected by the use of a high-priced gold credit base—priced high enough to flatten out all national debts so that we can write off the errors and costs of the past seven thousand years and start off again with a clean slate.

We believe that gold can do this because, despite the fact that it has no great intrinsic value in our physical lives, it is still the only thing in all time and in all experience to which all men and all nations accord the honour of representing the last word in value and not subject to adverse exchange rates. Because gold possesses this very power it has become the business of financial opportunities to "play it down", otherwise governments might, by raising the price of the yellow metal, make themselves independent of the money-lenders' services.

Ever since the invention of paper money the world has been "drifting"—unobtrusively but skillfully guided by the money-lenders—into a condition where, like the fabled dog, we have been induced to drop the bone to grasp the shadow. The bone in this case is gold currency and the shadow is that monumental credit base built up on paper through which means private interests can create money shortages at will. When, in 1694, William Paterson sold King William III the idea of granting a group of men the private privilege of issuing paper money up to twice the extent of the gold-backing held against it (the birth of the Bank of England) he started something that has since grown into a system so dazzling in its smooth-working efficiency that men of the highest intelligence have been hypnotized into defending it as representing the beginning and ending of all things economic.

This hypnotic state has been judiciously perpetuated at historic intervals such as, in 1819, the "freezing" of the gold price at $20.67 per ounce; again in the Bank Act of 1844 which enabled private banking interests to enhance their capacity for creating money shortages at will; in 1873 by the outlawing of silver; further, in the recent conferences at Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks and, to-day, in the veritable barrage of propaganda slanted to encourage the public to believe that the usefulness of gold is finished.

Men in responsible positions have publicly stated that there is a danger of becoming "overburdened" with gold. How could such a condition possibly exist seeing that gold is still the ultimate in value the world over? The more gold a nation possesses the less debt it should have. Yet so effective have been the efforts of those who stand to profit through gold's economic eclipse that such a statement actually receives space in responsible financial literature.

It is a significant commentary upon our intelligence when politicians and finance ministers, everywhere, simply cannot rely upon any general public support when it comes to crossing swords with the squeamish gentlemen who pose as world authorities on financial matters by virtue of the fact it requires their signatures to unlock credit accommodation to governments. Yet for two hundred and fifty years governments which, after all, really control unlimited credit facilities, have been induced to believe they must go to private sources to borrow funds.

In succeeding letters we shall endeavor to review as briefly as possible that chain of events which culminated in the greatest economic hoax of all time—the freezing of the gold price.

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We are most anxious, also, to have your individual opinion relative to the subject matter of each letter. Please write to us. The expression of your ideas will greatly aid us in a vitally important economic endeavour.

ABOUT INSURANCE

British War Damage Commission Reveals Effect of Bombings

By GEORGE GILBERT

First detailed report on the damage caused by bombings to building property in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to be made public since these enemy attacks ceased makes plain the magnitude not only of the damage but of the task of repairing it.

Under the compulsory war damage insurance scheme of the British Government, the contributions required from the insured are estimated to yield £200,000,000, but it now is apparent that the total payments necessary to be made to claimants will exceed twice that amount.

EARLY in World War II the British Government set up a plan to furnish insurance protection against war damage to property. Under it provision was made for (a) a compulsory contributory scheme of compensation for damage to buildings and other immovable property; (b) a compulsory scheme of insurance for all movable assets of business undertakings, such as plant and machinery and office and shop equipment; and (c) a voluntary scheme of insurance for all personal chattels, such as furniture, clothing, etc.

With regard to scheme (a) the administration was placed in the hands of a body named the War Damage Commission, of which Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, K.C., was appointed chairman, and the collection of contributions was made the responsibilty of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. Schemes (b) and (c) were administered by a Government department, the Board of Trade, while the premiums were collected and the policies issued by the fire insurance companies and Lloyd's underwriters, acting as agents of the Board of Trade. Payments of compensation under scheme (a) are of two kinds—"cost of works" payments and "value" payments. In general, "cost of works" payments represent the actual current cost of repair, subject to provisions to ensure the reasonableness of the works and costs. But if such costs exceed, in the case of the building, the value of the building when repaired, or, in the case of land, the depreciation in its value as a result of the damage, then a "value" payment is made.

Basis of Values

This "value" payment is equal to the difference between the value of the property immediately before and the value immediately after the damage, on the basis of value current at March 31, 1939. Provision is made for an appeal to a Referee in the event of dispute on such values. In the case of properties which are made good in the national interest a "cost of works" payment may be made, although it exceeds the limit mentioned above. In all cases additional compensation is paid to cover the cost of temporary repairs carried out to safeguard the property. No payment is made where the damage is less than £5.

With regard to the time when such payments are to be made, there is provision for immediate payment for repairs to essential properties and for "first aid" repairs to houses and other properties, and generally the time of payment is determined according to the national interest. "Cost of works" payments are made as and when the repairs are carried out; "value' payments are made at such times as directed by the War Damage Commission, which was empowered to make advances up to £500 to a person who needed funds to secure alternative accommodation for himself or his family or his business. Interest at 2½ per cent per annum accrues on "value" payments and is payable when the compensation is paid.

In a recent report the War Damage Commission, through its chairman, has for the first time since the cessation of enemy bombing been able to present what he describes as something like a complete picture of what has so far been accomplished and what remains to be done. He points out that the magnitude of the damage will be appreciated from the fact that the Commission had already at the date of the report received notifications of war damage to 3,281,953 separate properties, and that hundreds more are arriving each week, so that it looked as if the Commission would ultimately have 3,300,000 properties to deal with.

Dwellings Head List

Of these damaged properties, no fewer than 3,024,822 are dwelling houses and 75,607 are shops. Commercial buildings, warehouses, theares, cinemas, etc., total 41,973; factories, 24,097; and hotels and other licensed premises, 23,990. Agricultural properties (farmhouses, land and farm buildings) number 25,989, and hospitals, 1,599, much of the damage to hospitals being very serious. Churches and church properties number 16,947, and schools, 8,323. Town halls, public libraries and other local authority buildings total 5,955.

As to the regional distribution of the 3,281,953 properties, they are divided among the various civil defence regions as follows: London, 1,400,245; North-Western, 368,122; South-Eastern, 263,759; Midland, 216,333; Eastern, 202,328; North-Eastern, 183,444; South-Western, 155,483; Northern, 105,898; Wales, 76,556; Northern Ireland, 64,604; North Midlands, 53,920; Scotland, 36,822.

It is pointed out that in some cases damage has been repaired and paid for, in many cases some work has been done and paid for, but in a very large number of cases nothing has yet been done at all. It is stated that the largest part of the work, that presenting far more difficult problems, is yet before the Commission, despite the fact that 1,751,467 cheques have been paid out, or over 1,300 for every working day since it began.

5,000 Claims a Week

New claims which are payable, it is stated, are being received at the rate of some 5,000 a week, and an increase may be expected as the supply of building labor and material is augmented and it is possible to put the bigger jobs in hand. Of the cheques so far paid out direct to claimants, 1,018,538 have not exceeded £25 each in amount; 596,820 have ranged from £25 to £100; 128,959 from £100 to £1,000; 6,756 from £1,000 to £10,000; and 394 have exceeded £10,000.

In the view of the chairman of the Commission, it is impossible to say what the total cost of war damage of all kinds is going to be, as the bulk of the payments are governed by costs current at the time the job is done, and he can make no prophecy on building trade costs and wages in the next few years.

War damage contributions by the insured, the final installment of which was due on July 1 of this year, are estimated to yield £200,000,000 and the Government is under obligation to add a like sum, if necessary, from the Exchequer. What the position is in that respect may be gathered from a statement by Sir John Anderson in the British Parliament on March 1: "It seems clear that the total payments to be made under Part 1 of the Act will exceed twice the yield of the contributions provided for in the Act."

Already the Commission has paid out £271,281,171 in respect of war damage costs, including direct payments to claimants and local authorities for repairs to many hundreds of thousands of houses, but the major part of its task has still to be carried out, as the great gaps in the built-up areas of London and many provincial cities clearly indicate. Properties scheduled as total losses number almost 200,000. Many premises are actually total wrecks but, when viewed in the light of the tests prescribed by the Act, qualify for a "costs of work" payment. Thus, in round figures, there are about 3,000,000 properties for which the Commission has paid or will pay the cost of repair or rebuilding, and about 200,000 for which it will make a "value" payment.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Will you kindly let us know the financial standing of the Continental Casualty Company with head office in Chicago and Canadian Head Office in Toronto.

M.C.C., Renfrew, Ont.

Continental Casualty Company, with head office at Chicago and Canadian head office at Toronto, is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. All claims are readily collectable, in the local courts if necessary, and the company is safe to insure with. At the end of 1944 its total assets in Canada were $1,742,329, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $1,076,583, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $665,746. Its total income in Canada in 1944 was $2,111,133, made up of: net premiums written, $2,077,567; interest and dividends, $33,566. Its total expenditure in Canada last year amounted to $1,892,600, made up of: net losses incurred, $714,396; taxes, $47,147; commissions and brokerage, $721,369; general expenses incurred, $246,512. The underwriting gain in Canada last year was $219,011.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Heavy Claim-Staking in Ontario Promises Big Boom in Mining

By JOHN M. GRANT

IF new discoveries and claim stakings so far this year are sign-posts, expectations that Ontario's mining industry is on the verge of the greatest development and expansion in its history are likely to be fully borne out, and, as Mines Minister Hon. L. M. Frost, recently stated, despite many difficulties, including excessive taxation and shortage of manpower. Diamond drilling activity and surface development has revealed such encouraging results that Mr. Frost is decidedly optimistic regarding the future pointing out that fresh discoveries have revealed promising conditions in producing camps and in areas which have been more or less perfunctorily prospected in the past. In predicting that the mineral wealth of the province would offer new prospects as soon as men and materials are available, Mr. Frost declared, "In Ontario we have a great opportunity if we grasp it. With common sense and vision we will have no unemployment. The mining industry is only one of many which will produce new wealth, great employment and result in a great increase in population."

Judging from the number of claims staked and recorded in the first eight months of the current year, the near record of 1944 will be eclipsed in Ontario, with Red Lake, Larder Lake, Sudbury and Porcupine, having held most of the attention of the mine-seekers. Claims recorded up to the end of August totalled 8,291 as compared with 6,965 to the end of July. In the whole of 1944 a total of 12,527 claims were recorded so it appears altogether likely the impressive stakings of last year will be equalled if not topped even if August's mark is not maintained in the final four months of this year. Tempo of prospecting activity in Ontario as well as other provinces has stepped up smartly in the past two years from the downtrend which followed Canada's entry into the war in 1939. Claim recordings in the war years were as follows: 1939, 6,772; 1940, 4,667; 1941, 4,254; 1942, 3,593; 1943, 5,232; 1944, 12,527 and the first eight months of 1945, 8,291. Claim stakings in Ontario this year were largely concentrated in four areas, namely: Red Lake with 1,658; Larder Lake 1,437; Sudbury 1,216 and Porcupine 1,181. While late in attracting the prospector, Sudbury has come ahead fast recently.

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If further evidence is needed that mining in Ontario is on the eve of expansion it is found in some recent figures made public by Hon. George Dunbar, Provincial Secretary, which emphasizes the amount of money contributed to the treasury in the form of incorporation fees. Incorporation of mining companies has recently had a spectacular upturn and to quote Mr. Dunbar, "we are having one of the biggest revenue years in history from this source." In the 1943-44 period only 49 companies and 16 mining syndicates were incorporated while in the 1944-45 fiscal year (March to March) 354 mining companies as well as 18 syndicates paid incorporation fees. To date this year mining incorporations represent 46% of the total incorporations. From the first of the year to the end of August revenue from mining incorporations netted the government $489,928 as compared with $520,986 for the whole of 1944. To date this year 416 mining companies paid $368,060 of the total revenue plus the fees for 17 mining syndicates.

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Shaft sinking at Croinor Pershing Mines is expected to commence at the beginning of 1946 and initial objective of the three compartment shaft is 525 feet, although it will be carried as rapidly as possible to 1,000 feet. First levels will be established at 150, 275, 400 and 525 feet. Permanent buildings are completed and most of the equipment for the shaft is now on the ground. It is anticipated the hard surface all-weather road will be completed to the property about the end of November. The company has $600,000 cash and liquid assets with which to finance the proposed development as well as 800,000 shares of unissued treasury stock.

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Expansion and Speculation

(Continued from Page 43)

ahead. This consideration will be cancelled out, with market decline, or mitigated with passage of time, after which the long-term considerations can again be emphasized.

Attention should likewise be directed to the changed character of the long-term outlook. Whereas, over the past five years, a major supporting force has been a single customer that insisted on an ever-increasing production of goods with price, or cost, a minor consideration, the period of advancing business that should succeed the current readjustment interval will find the economy once more on a competitive basis, with price, as between one company's and another's product, an important, and often dominant, factor. This implies the return to greater premium on management that has been true over recent years, and suggests a re-appraisal of "favored" issues in the light of the new consideration. It by no means follows that companies that have done well under war demand, because of productive "know how," can turn in a good performance when low costs and ability to successfully distribute goods are also called into play as major considerations.

Another factor of importance in revision of existing porfolios, as well as the development of selections for purchase when a period of general accumulation is adjudged as present, is the considerable degree to which the excess profits tax has penalized "growth" companies during the war interval, and the extent to which such earnings should pick up the secular advance when the excess profits tax has been removed. Stated otherwise, a company whose normal rate of long-term growth was greater than that for general business, lost the earnings increment resulting therefrom to the excess profits tax during the war interval, but, with removal of this tax, should, at the next cyclical peak of general business, recapture the lost increment.

We would continue stock funds (1) partially in the form of cash buying reserves pending further unfoldment of the repercussions of the readjustment interval on nearer-term stock prices, (2) partially invested in selected issues on the basis of the promise of eventually higher earnings to be derived from the anticipated replenishment boom.

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December 31st, 1944

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To the Public
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CAPITAL
$1,400,000
•
SURPLUS ABOVE CAPITAL
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LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION
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BRIGADIER W. PRESTON GILBRIDE, C.B.E., D.S.O.

as Manager of the Toronto 1 Branch of
The Great-West Life Assurance Company

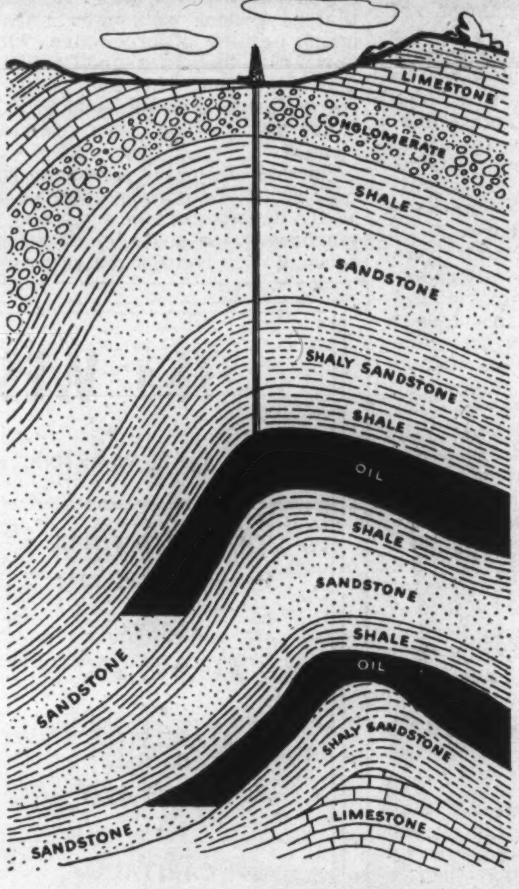
Brigadier Gilbride recently returned to Canada as Deputy Commander of the Canadian Army Pacific Force, after serving overseas since September 1939. His retirement from Active Service was announced by Ottawa last week.

Prior to the war Brigadier Gilbride represented The Great-West Life as Manager in Hamilton and in London.

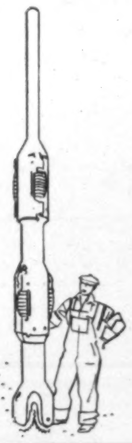
The GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OIL

HOW AN Oil Well Works



Cross-section of earth structures under a producing oil well



A rotary drill bit

This is a picture of a typical Canadian oil well. It might be in Alberta's famous Turner Valley, where the average well is about 8,000 feet deep. In other fields, wells today are drilled down more than two miles! When the drill strikes into an oil-bearing formation, the underground pressure of millions of cubic feet of gas drives the oil up the drilled hole to the surface.

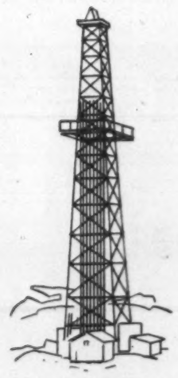
Two ways of drilling

There are two methods of drilling in use today. One of them, the cable-tool method, is a modification of the system used by the Chinese in drilling for salt 2,000 years ago. The drill "bit" is like a cold chisel and pounds its way through the rock.

The rotary drill, illustrated at the left, was perfected in fairly recent times and acts much like a mechanic's drill. Because it gives high speed cutting through the rock formations, it has largely replaced the cable tool drill in most Canadian oil fields.

The first steps

Before the drill can go into operation, a "cellar" about 20 feet deep and 10 feet square is dug. Then a derrick of wood or steel is erected. A large derrick would be about 140 feet high, with a 30-foot base. It may carry as much as 1,000,000 pounds of drilling equipment, as shown in the little sketch alongside.



"Stands" of drill pipe stacked in the "rig"

The drilling tools are inserted in a "string" about 50 feet long. As the drill goes down, the "string" is lengthened by addition of extra drill pipe. Periodically, the "string" is removed and the sides of the well lined with a steel casing for support.

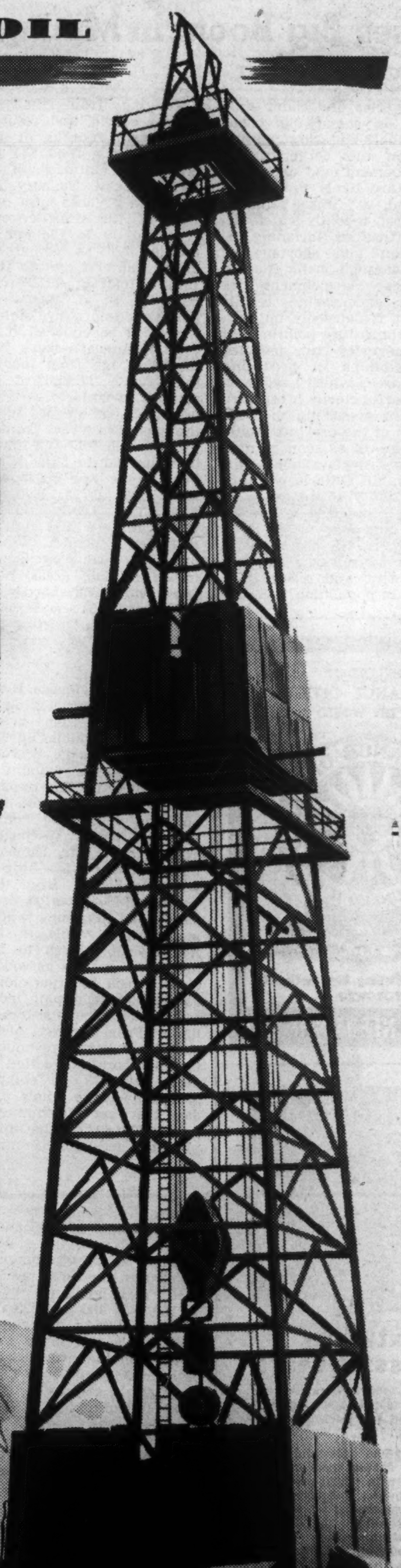
The hazards of drilling

Sometimes the drill tools break, far below the surface, and several days, even weeks, may be wasted in "fishing" for the lost tools. But the greatest hazard of all in drilling for oil is the risk of a "dry hole". All the science of the geologist has not yet perfected a way of making certain, before drilling starts, that oil will be found. Many and many a well proves a complete failure—dealing a discouraging blow, not only to the drillers, but to the company and the investors who have invested many thousands of dollars in the work.

Why the work must go on

Yet all producing oil companies must face this risk and go on undiscouraged. For oil wells sooner or later are exhausted and the oil industry must find new sources continuously. Unless it did, shortages of gasoline, lubricants and other petroleum products would eventually stop our cars, trucks, airplanes—even our factories.

In many parts of Canada, and in South America, Imperial Oil Limited, and its producing organizations have drilled more than 8,000,000 feet in search of oil . . . holes totalling more than 1,515 miles of drilling! Many of the wells were failures, many miles were drilled in vain. Yet, thanks to "keeping everlastingly at it," we are able to supply a large part of Canada's needs for oil products . . . and through the continuous exploration of Canada's oil lands our scientists and engineers are developing a valuable natural resource that adds to the wealth of the nation, and the well-being of every Canadian.



This message is the fourth of a series; the next advertisement will tell "The Story of a Failure".

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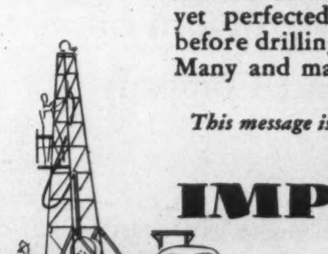

Geologist's core drill brings up samples of rock strata from under the earth's surface